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HOUSING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYED WOMEN IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

A STUDY MADE BY THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL
HYGIENE WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF AN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Advisory Committee

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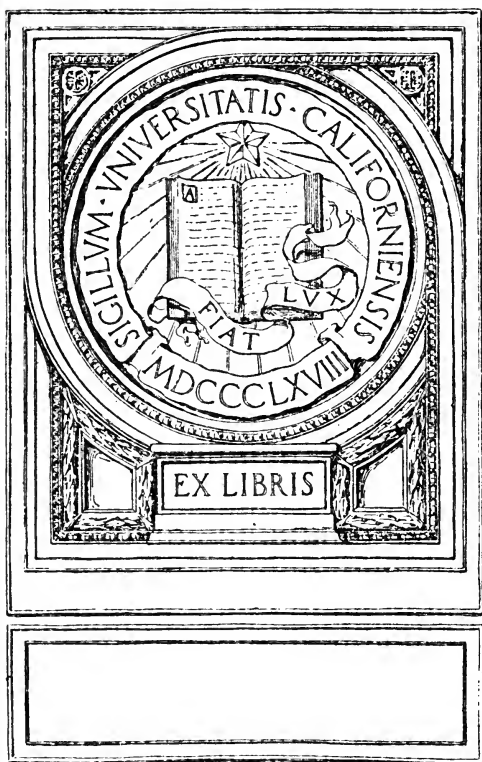
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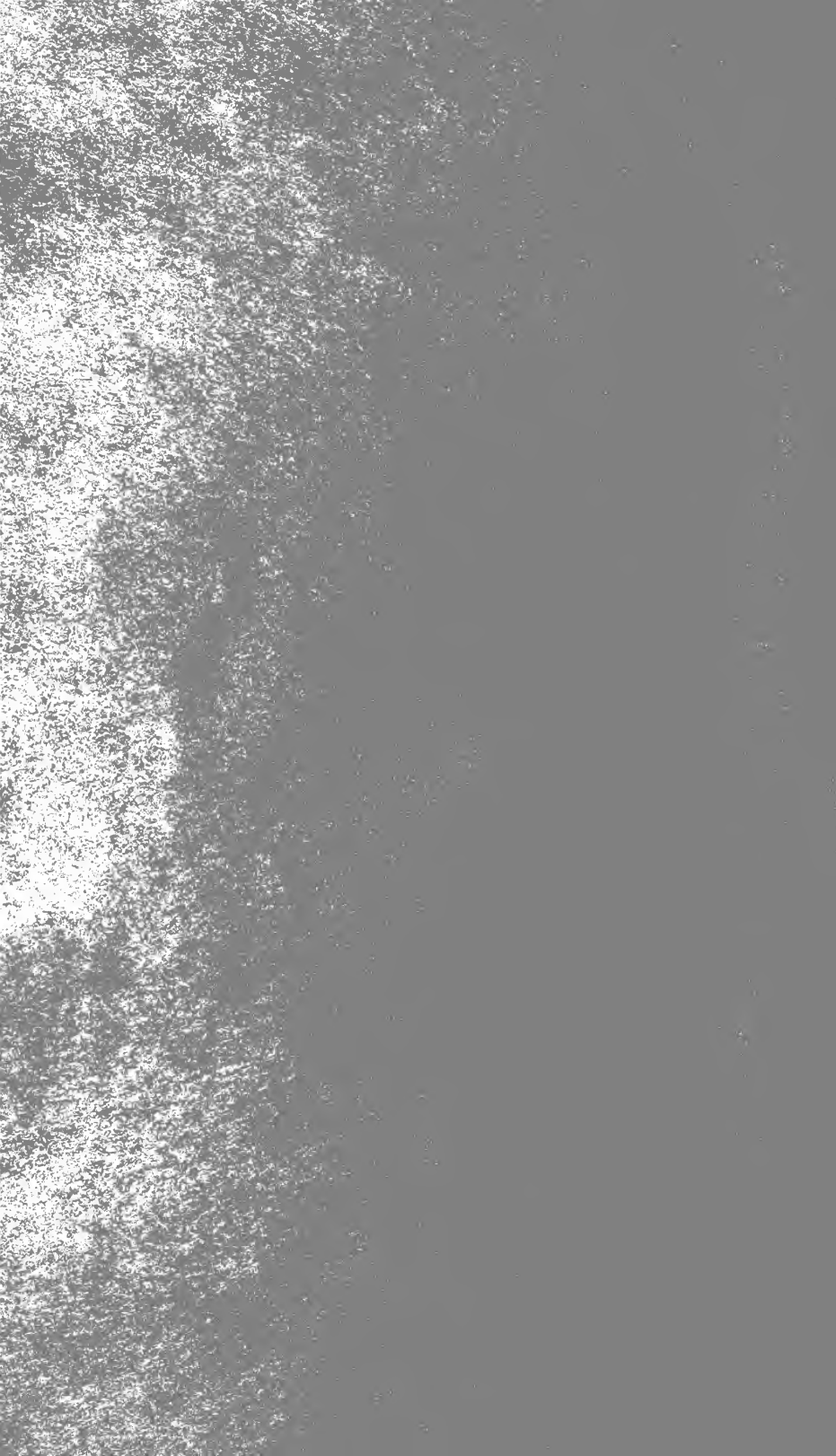
THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE
Incorporated

100 EAST 17TH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY



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370 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

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ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

The question may very naturally arise as to why the Bureau of Social Hygiene should concern itself in any way with the housing problem.

In answer we must consider the very great broadening in the use of the term Social Hygiene which has occurred in the last few years.

Previous to the World War we in the United States had been accustomed to think of it as applying solely to such questions as the tolerance of a segregated district, regulation of prostitutes by registration or otherwise, medical examination of prostitutes, the white slave traffic, the relation of the police to the whole question, in short, to all the various phases of the Social Evil, particularly its commercialized forms.

In England, as well as on the continent of Europe, the conception of Social Hygiene included a consideration of all influences deleterious to social well-being. Thus in France so-called Social Hygiene Societies included in their program the fight against intemperance and tuberculosis.

No less an authority than President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard not long ago pointed out that the housing problems must be taken into account by those agencies which interest themselves in Social Hygiene.

There is no difference of opinion as to the effect of extreme over-crowding resulting from an insufficiency of dwelling-houses in the lowering of all standards. The high rents consequent upon these conditions undoubtedly impose a strain upon unattached employed women at the subsistence level of wages.

There is no occasion to enlarge upon the seriousness of the housing situation in Greater New York and particularly in the Borough of Manhattan. For those who work in the latter borough and must live elsewhere the problem of transportation is involved.

In the past two years agencies both public and private have taken up the housing problem from various points of view, considering causes and remedies for existing conditions. In all of these studies, however, it has been the question of family housing that has been under consideration.

Owing to the character of its work, questions concerning the effect of the housing situation upon the self-supporting girl and woman have been frequently referred to the Bureau of Social Hygiene. We have not been in a position to answer most of these with anything like definiteness.

For example, "Is it true that practically all young women employed in department stores live at home?" Talking of the housing situation recently with the head of one of our large retail establishments he remarked, "It does not particularly concern us for less than six per cent. of our women employees live outside of their parents homes."

Another writes, "Is it desirable that more organized and subsidized homes for girls be established? Do working girls *want* to live in them?"

Or, "How effective are rooms registries?" "Are they extensively patronized?" "Are more needed?" etc. etc.

In view of these questions and our own feeling that conditions of housing are among the fundamentals in our problem we decided to undertake at least a brief survey of the situation.

We preferred to approach the subject from the side of the women actually self-supporting at the time of the study. How far factors resulting from over-crowding such as insufficient air-space, lack of opportunity for cleanliness, loss of personal modesty, or possible transmission of disease, affect the earning capacity of women subjected to them, was a subject we did not undertake to investigate. There can be no difference of opinion as to their anti-social consequences.

The difficulties of such a study made by a private organization are many and have chiefly to do with the fact that it has no authority behind it and is dependent for its material upon its ability to "sell" the idea of its desirability. The relative advantage of the questionnaire versus the personal interview method was considered. The former seemed certain to give the greater volume of data in proportion to time and money expended and was decided upon although its limitations were recognized.

It seemed inadvisable to prolong the study for the purpose of securing additional data inasmuch as rates of wages and level of rents are liable to variations within rather short periods.

The information presented was obtained; first, from fifty-eight

Organized Homes in the Borough of Manhattan; second, 9460 employed women filled out and returned our questionnaire; third, data was furnished concerning 9060 other women who had applied for rooms at the Rooms Registries studied between January 1, 1920 and April, 1921.

Some of the facts obtained from a study of the statistical data

I (a) There are fifty-eight non-commercial Organized Homes in Manhattan affording accommodations to 4417 employed women. The increase of 20 per cent. since 1915 in the number cared for has not kept pace with the demand. All the homes have long waiting lists—see Table A.

(b) Out of 8635 replies to the question as to present housing only one per cent. came from women now living in Organized Homes. Nineteen per cent. of 6966 women replying to this question would prefer to live in such homes (Org. Tables 3 and 4—and B. & P. Table 5) (See Table A and Chapter II for further discussion).

II (a) During the year 1920 over 19,000 women applied to the three largest Rooms Registries in Manhattan. The Young Women's Christian Association registered 15,540 applicants in its various branches; Bureau of Boarding Houses, 2836, and the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1032.

(b) In the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association the average price paid for room was \$7.46 per week, the largest number taken at any one price (i.e. the mode) being \$7.00.

(c) At the Young Women's Hebrew Association all but 9 women were placed in permanent quarters, 51 per cent. of all applicants placed being supplied with board and room in the same place.

(d) Both the average rent per week and the mode of rent paid by applicants to the Young Women's Hebrew Association was less than for the Young Women's Christian Association, the average rent in the former being \$6.25, while the mode was only \$5.00.

In both cases the rates are less than the corresponding figures for the women employed in stores, offices and factories who filled out the questionnaires, as is shown by Org. Table 1.

PRICE PAID FOR ROOMS

ORG. TABLE 1			ROOMS REGISTRY CENTRAL BRANCH		
PRICE OF ROOM PER WEEK	No. OF CASES	%	PRICE OF ROOM PER WEEK	No. OF CASES	%
Less than \$10.00.....	2,012	46	Less than \$10.00....	5,221	77
\$10.00.....	763	17	\$10.00.....	937	13
Over \$10.00.....	1,571	36	Over \$10.00.....	572	8
	4,346			6,730	
Mode \$10.00.....	763	...	Mode \$7.00.....	2,055	...
Average \$10.63.....	...	...	Average \$7.85.....	...	...

The difference is at least partly accounted for by the fact that many strangers in the city go to the Rooms Registries before they secure positions.

For further data drawn from the Rooms Registry records see Chapter III and the R. R. Tables.

III (a) While all of the women studied are employed in offices, stores and factories in Manhattan, fifty per cent. live outside the borough. For them transportation is a serious problem (Org. Table 7).

(b) One-half of all the women reporting have dependents (Org. Table 5).

(c) Sixty-nine per cent. of those reporting live with their families. Out of 5293 women working in fifteen department stores (some large and some small) 4206 or 79 per cent. stated that they live with their families (Org. Table 3 and page 44).

(d) Nineteen per cent. of those who did not live with their families were living in housekeeping apartments, while sixty-three per cent. would prefer housekeeping if they could afford it.

(e) The ages vary from twelve individuals fourteen years old to two who are seventy-five. Seventy-two per cent. are under thirty. The largest age group is twenty to twenty-four.

(f) Wages or salaries vary from that of six individuals who earn less than \$6.00 to that of two who earn \$75.00 per week.

(g) The average weekly rent paid by the group is \$10.63,

while the mode is \$10.00. The average is somewhat raised by the very high rents paid by a comparatively few individuals.

Other interesting facts are brought out by the Correlation Tables T 1a-T 6b.

IV One thousand and forty-two out of the 1456 business and professional women who filled out the questionnaires were teachers in our public schools.

(a) The average salary for this group was \$2350.69. The mode lay in the group earning between \$1500 and \$1800. Here again the average was raised by the comparatively few highly paid individuals (B. P. Table 3).

(b) The mode in this group was \$10.00 for weekly rent, the same as that of the workers in shops, offices and factories, but the average, \$13.53, is nearly \$4.00 higher (Oc. Table 6).

(c) A study of Oc. Tables 6 and 8a shows that in this group as in the others the very high percentage live with their families or in housekeeping apartments and prefer so to live. In other words, women want their own homes even though it entails more work and more responsibility.

V Data was available concerning 386 colored women who applied for rooms at the Colored Branch of the Rooms Registry of the Young Women's Christian Association in Harlem. And 678 employed women filled in the questionnaire.

(a) The mode for rent paid by colored women who applied at the Colored Branch was \$2.00 less than that of those applying at the Central Branch, while the average paid was \$1.99 less (R. R. Table 4).

(b) Nearly half of these were transients (48 per cent.) and all were found rooms only (R. R. Tables 1 and 2).

(c) Thirty-seven per cent. only were under 30 years of age.

(d) The mode for rent paid by the 678 workers who filled out the questionnaires was the same as that found in the Rooms Registries, namely, \$5.00. The average was \$5.19 (Col. Table 3). Table 3).

(e) The average wage received by the entire group filling in the questionnaire was \$17.20 per week. It seems probable that the wage level is about the same for both groups studied.

(f) Only forty-one per cent. of these women lived with their families (Col. Table 9). This is a smaller group than any for

which we have data with the exception of the white domestic servants.

(g) Of those who expressed a preference as to housing (509 out of 678) seventy-three per cent. would prefer to keep house in an apartment if rents were not prohibitive (Col. Table 13). Like their white sisters they prefer their own homes.

(h) The percentage of women having dependents is precisely the same as in the white group.

Further details of the situation as to colored women will be found in Chapter VI and in Col. Tables 1-15.

VI The consideration of the needs of the older woman is important. She is not received in most Organized Homes. She is frequently not wanted in rooming and boarding houses. In occupations other than professional her earning capacity decreases after forty years. She greatly prefers an independent home (Table T 4a).

VII There is no indication of any lowering of rents. R. R. Table 16 (a) shows increases in the first three months of 1921 over those paid in 1920.

A discussion of the various suggestions as to housing made by the women themselves who filled the questionnaires will be found in Chapter VII, while Chapter VIII describes several interesting experiments in the housing of employed women.

Only a partial analysis of the data presented in the tables is given above. Many other relationships can be discovered by more intensive study of the tables.

We have deliberately refrained from illustrating this study by relating any of the many "human interest" stories in our possession. We have preferred to present our results in statistical form. Certain general conclusions, however, have been reached by the Committee:

First: Notwithstanding the admirable and at this time undoubtedly necessary work done by organized and subsidized homes, this method of caring for employed girls is economically unsound. Even were it desirable to meet the housing situation in this way it would be absolutely impossible to secure benefactions adequate to the needs.

Second: Rooms Registries are a most important agency in making available to the employed woman clean, comfortable and

safe quarters. They likewise serve a useful purpose in bringing respectable lodgers to householders who are in a position to rent one or more rooms as well as valuable to professional rooming house keepers. They are as yet in no case even approximately self-supporting. They need further standardization, co-operation and above all publicity. Many a girl who has been led by newspaper advertisements to take a room, undesirable from both considerations of health and morals, has not known of the existence of such a helpful agency.

Undoubtedly further development will lead to reduction of costs, but for the immediate future they must be supported largely by private contributions.

Third: The great desire on the part of the majority of employed women is a home of their own. This was shown in every group studied.

The greatest contributions to the whole problem of their housing will lie along the line of experimentation as to what can be done to provide one or two room suites with bath and tiny kitchenette either in houses containing only this type of apartment or in houses or tenements containing also large suites. The solution of the question will only be reached when such apartments can be built and rented within prices which can be met by the various employed groups and still net say five per cent. on the investment. Location and transportation facilities must also be considered.

The problem is not an easy one to solve.

I

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The plan of study and sources of information

In 1915 Miss Esther Packard, working under a committee of the Metropolitan Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, made an excellent study of living conditions of employed women in New York City. The plan included, first, the investigation of the resources, policies and work of the non-commercial Organized Homes for girls, together with the study of the social needs of the girls living in them, and, second, the study of the housing conditions of girls who are living away from home, but who were not reached by these houses. The study, on the institutional side, was made by visiting each such home in New York City, talking with the superintendent in charge, and, in some cases, examining the records and accounts. In order to get into intimate touch with the life of such places, an experienced investigator lived in fifteen of these homes, averaging a week in each. In the six months given to this investigation, data was obtained from 842 girls.

Owing to the great economic changes of the last six years, a certain part of the data that was obtained, notably in regard to prices and wages, is not accurate for today. Other sections of the report, such as that on the constructive work of Organized Homes, restrictions and regulations in homes, with the attitude of the girls toward them, and the question of self-government, were treated so ably in the Young Women's Christian Association report, and are so unchanged today, that there is no need to repeat that work.

The plan adopted by the committee for the present study proposed first, to bring up to date, by personal visits and inquiry, the Young Women's Christian Association investigation of the Organized Homes; second, to make a study of the principal Rooms Registries which secure living quarters for women, to see in how far they contribute to the solution of the problem; and third, to study the living conditions of selected groups of employed women by means of a questionnaire.

The questionnaire

The questionnaire, as worked out, was simple, yet it called for the data in regard to present and preferred housing, cost of living, salaries, ages and dependents that the committee desired. The person filling it in was not asked to give her name or address, nor the firm for which she worked; thus her anonymity was perfectly preserved. We hoped that this fact would take away all feeling that she was betraying her personal circumstances, but it did not do so to the less intelligent women. Many a girl said stiffly, "That is my personal affair," and an unfortunately large number were unwilling to give such important data as earnings and amount of rent paid. Moreover, despite the efforts of the committee to make the questionnaire concise yet clear, many answers were ambiguous, and in some cases did not seem to fall within the phrasing of the question. Owing to the anonymity of the questionnaires, the investigators had no means of checking the accuracy of the statements on the cards, and they recognize that either unconscious or wilful misstatements might very easily be made. All of this makes it difficult to draw exact deductions from the material, although the committee feels that general and average results would be but slightly affected by the probable inaccuracy of some of the data.

Method of obtaining answers to the questionnaires

The plan of the directors was to interest general or employment managers or social workers in factories, stores and offices in our object and gain their co-operation. Starting out with some of the large establishments, we seemed very successful. The men and women approached recognized the hard conditions produced by the housing shortage, sympathized with the object of the survey, and said they would gladly hand the questionnaires to their women workers. But in no case would they permit our investigators to approach their employees directly. This was the first disappointment, for, as we found out by experience, every middleman between us and the worker lessened the chance of her interest in the plan and her co-operation. In some cases, however, the manager was so enthusiastic that the employees responded readily.

Another approach was to the teachers in the public schools. Dr. Ettinger very kindly permitted the directors to go to the

principals of the schools, and state their object, and if the principal was interested, he would lay the questionnaires before his teachers, who would then fill them in if they chose.

No superior in any institution made it obligatory on his employees to give this information.

For several months members of the staff went to various establishments trying to interest employers and principals in the survey. At first it seemed as if an enormous amount of data would be the result, but gradually the following difficulties declared themselves—some managers of big establishments received the questionnaires courteously, but never turned them over to their employees; others offered the questionnaires to their workers, who were too uninterested to fill them in. In still other cases, the managers made considerable effort to get their workers to fill in the cards, but met with only partial success, owing to suspicion, lack of public spirit, or absence of interest on the part of the employees. The best results were obtained from the more intelligent class, who gave thought to their answers, and the poorest results came from the foreign-born factory workers. A special study was made of the colored women of upper Harlem, as the congestion there is very great and the need for more houses and better protection for young womanhood is clamorous. A colored woman was secured from the Young Women's Christian Association to take the questionnaires to employers. In this case one of the great difficulties was that the women in filling in the questionnaires would often omit the most important questions, thus rendering their data less valuable.

The total number of questionnaires filled in fairly satisfactorily in this investigation was 9460. Several hundred others had to be thrown away, because they contained no information of value, a good many containing only the occupation and age of the worker. Still others were returned too late to be included in the tables. The data from white workers came from 22 factories, 15 stores, 17 offices, 3 professional club lists, the public schools and libraries, the Manhattan Trade School, 5 clubs and settlements and 6 publishing houses. The data for the colored women was taken from 65 establishments, including 29 small factories, the Young Women's Christian Association and 9 offices, 1 store, 5 laundries and several sewing and dressmaking establishments.

The three investigators visited fruitlessly some three hundred firms who refused to hand out the questionnaires. Their reasons were various and some of them cogent. The manager of one big institution said that their employees were very nervous about wages and would view such a questionnaire as a means of learning whether they could not live on less than they were earning, in short as a prelude to reducing wages. Others said that questionnaires had been overdone, and that their employees were tired of giving out information. A manager of a large bank felt that the employees would suspect the directors of ulterior motives if they allowed such a questionnaire to be circulated. In still other cases, the employers would have co-operated had they not been moving or in some especial rush of business.

The directors of the survey were obliged to recognize while it was practically no effort for an intelligent worker to fill in a questionnaire, that for a manager to lay the matter before several hundred employees so as to gain their interest, and then distribute and collect questionnaires, was a considerable task; and they are very grateful to those public-spirited and courteous employers and managers who undertook this work. In a small number of cases a manager or employer was plainly not interested in such survey, nor in the housing question.

The questionnaires were filled in, as we have said, mainly by workers in stores, in factories, in offices, and in public schools and libraries. To these were added lawyers and physicians, whose names were obtained from official lists, members of the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Civic Club, residents of social settlements, nurses' clubs, organized homes and trade schools. From this last named source we obtained the records of women who work daytimes and study a trade in the evening, and this included domestic workers, a good many dressmakers and sewing women and others not found in the above lists.

The offices were some of them small offices with one stenographer and some of them large establishments with 50 to 5000 clerical workers. Those who gave the information range from statisticians to telephone girls, with general office workers in the lead.

In the stores, naturally, saleswomen predominate, but cashiers, clerical workers and stock girls also are numerous. Hand workers, young girls acting as messengers, etc. and a very few highly paid

women, such as buyers and advertisers, are included in this group. Domestic and personal workers include besides cleaners, cooks and maids, all personal attendants, such as untrained nurses, governesses, etc. and also women doing such personal work for clients as is done in beauty parlors,—manicuring, hairdressing and similar work.

The factories embrace a varied group, best understood from the Table Oc. 3.

The business and professional women include besides the lawyers, physicians, nurses, librarians, teachers and social workers listed, smaller numbers of sellers of bonds and insurance, business managers, bankers, architects, musicians and writers and journalists.

II

ORGANIZED HOMES FOR EMPLOYED WOMEN IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY

Definition

By Organized Homes, we mean boarding houses for self-supporting women and girls, whose object is not commercial and which furnish a certain amount of social life and supervision to the residents. The list that the committee presents does not include, on the one hand, purely commercial houses such as the Martha Washington Hotel and the Rutledge Hotel, which, nevertheless, occupy an important place in the city's available accommodations for women; nor, on the other hand, does it include homes for delinquent girls or places that are purely charitable.

Number

The list of Organized Homes here given differs from that of 1915 in the following particulars. In 1915 the total number of homes in the Young Women's Christian Association report was fifty-four. Of these 11 have since gone out of existence, one, St. Mary's, 141 West 14th Street, has been omitted as being a purely charitable institution. One, The Shelter for Respectable Girls, has changed its name to the Sister Catherine Home, but has not otherwise changed. The number included in our present list is fifty-eight. Thirteen of these have been opened since 1915. Three previously opened, not included in the Young Women's Christian Association list have been added. The total number of girls accommodated in 1915, at once, was 3674, and in 1921 is 4417, showing an increase of 743. This increase of 20.22 per cent. has not kept pace with the increase in demand. The demand for these homes is so great that in response to inquiries it was learned that practically every home was full, and nearly every home had a waiting list. Several had a list so long that their directors refused to add any more names. In the summer months the houses are not so crowded, but even then there are few vacancies. The Central Club for Nurses claims to be able to fill four hundred more rooms, and begs for an addition to its building.

Plan

The ordinary plan for Organized Homes is one fairly large building containing a number of either single or double rooms and occasionally a dormitory, as well as sitting rooms, rooms where light laundry work may be done, baths, and sometimes a roof garden. The public rooms are tastefully furnished and made attractive to the girls and their callers. In most homes there is either a dining room or a cafeteria open to the public as well as to residents, and sometimes there are both. In the Colored Women's Residence Hall, connected with the Colored Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, no meals are served.

A plan for an Organized Home that is essentially different from the above is that of the Girls' Community Club. This consists of several model rooming houses grouped around a club house. The Studio Club, one of the Young Women's Christian Association's Organized Homes, is also beginning to add rooming houses on this plan, as it is realized that the recreational and eating facilities of the club could serve more girls than can be housed there. This plan will be treated more fully later.

Price of rooms and board

In these homes, the change in prices is as follows: The prices for a room and usually two meals a day and three on Sunday in 1915 (Y. W. C. A. Report, pages 12-17), ranged from \$1.50 to \$12.00 a week. The prices for the same in 1921 range from \$4.00 to \$17.00 (Table O. H. 1). This is an increase of 166 per cent. in the minimum and 41.6 per cent. in the maximum rates.

Financial aspect of Organized Homes

Organized Homes are able to give better living at a relatively low price than can be had at the same rate in other places, for several reasons. In the first place, they are seldom, if ever, entirely self-supporting. The building is generally given outright, and also the furnishings, and sometimes it is endowed. The Girls' Community Club claims that it is now self-supporting and can pay 10 per cent. on the investment, but it was started by gifts of money. The second factor in the moderation of charge in these

homes is the absence of any attempt to make a profit. No owner makes his living from these homes; they are non-commercial.

The result of these two factors is that the residents in an Organized Home although they may not get better room and board than they could get elsewhere for the money, at least get better parlors and opportunities for recreation and many of the advantages of a club at a price for which they could not possibly buy them elsewhere.

Economic consideration

Whether as a large economic problem it is well to accustom girls to a scale of living for which they cannot pay and which they cannot keep up after marriage; or whether, if on a large scale, homes are established that accommodate women for less money than commercial establishments could afford, it would not tend to depress women's wages, are fair questions. Perhaps an ideal plan would be to furnish the very best accommodations that could be secured for a price within the reach of the class in mind, and still yield from 5 to 10 per cent. on the investment of capital. Whether this can be done at the present cost of construction without interesting philanthropy to present the original building is doubtful.

Data from questionnaires

Turning to the questionnaires for data, we find that out of 5000 manual, clerical and mercantile women, seventy-nine stated that they live in Organized Homes; and of 1456 business and professional women, thirty-six lived in such institutions. Of the seventy-nine, only twenty-five said that they preferred Organized Homes, but of the thirty-six professionals, thirty-four preferred this life.

The ages of the manual, clerical and mercantile women in Homes, show that most of them are between fourteen and twenty-five years of age, while the largest number of the professional group is between twenty-five and thirty-five. As the age limit for the Homes is generally thirty-five, the ages are of necessity low.

The fact that the Young Women's Christian Association's

Homes take in a certain number of transients without respect to age or wage is an interesting one. These houses thus meet a real need in providing respectable accommodations for older women who are in the city for but a short time, or who need a place to come to while looking for permanent quarters. The prices for transients are, however, much higher than those for permanent roomers, \$1.50 a night being not uncommon.

III

STUDY OF ROOMS REGISTRIES

Next in importance to a sufficient supply of safe rooming accommodations for employed women is some arrangement by which they may find the rooms. To meet this need, there are a number of rooms registries in Manhattan. These generally consist of an office in which is kept the list of available rooms, boarding houses and Organized Homes to which persons desiring accommodations may apply, in some cases paying a small fee and in others receiving gratuitous service. The committee obtained a list of Rooms Registries in Manhattan which included nine agencies finding accommodations for women. The information following is the result of correspondence, personal visitation and detailed study of records.

The Rooms Registry of The League of Catholic Women is only a few months old and has but few records. It has taken this work from the hands of the Carroll Club. The director states that it places about seventy-two girls a month. About fifteen are placed in Catholic Organized Homes and the rest are sent to rooms in private apartments. The Rooms Registry of the Community Service has grown out of its activities for the soldiers and until very recently has worked almost exclusively for men. Since April, 1921, however, it has become a general Rooms Registry, and is investigating rooms for women as well as men. Its records are not as yet of value.

The Travelers' Aid Rooms Registry is exclusively for transients and keeps very slight records.

The Columbia University Board and Room Direction has a Rooms Registry for students of Columbia. In the summer of 1920 it was asked to provide for 3500 students for the summer session, and during the year to provide for 3000 students. The prices of the rooms that are available range from an occasional room for \$5.00 to \$16.00 a week. The average price, they say, is \$8.00 a week. Students quite generally want kitchen privileges where they may do their own laundry and some cooking, and thus reduce costs.

Near Columbia is the Institute of Musical Arts, which has a

Rooms Registry for its students. This meets much the same conditions as Columbia except that it places relatively few and keeps few records. As its applicants are music students they have to pay a little more than the Columbia students. These school registries are samples of the Rooms Registries to be found in connection with many of the private day schools of the city.

One of the most important Rooms Registries for women in Manhattan, of those chosen for special study, is that of The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. As the cards for individual records are very incomplete, we cannot handle these records statistically.

*The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, Inc.,
Bureau of Boarding Houses*

In February, 1913, at a conference of women interested it was decided to open a Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls, where all the vacancies in the organized houses for girls might be reported daily, so that girls applying for board might be placed with the least expenditure to them of time, anxiety and carfare. The demand from girls for room and board proved far in excess of the accommodations to be found in the Organized Homes and it became necessary to investigate boarding and rooming houses to meet the need of the girls for a decent and safe place to live. In order that a special effort towards standardization might be made of boarding and rooming houses, the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls was formed in 1915 and the bureau fell under its care.

In connection with the Bureau of Boarding Houses is run the Girls' Community Club, but the budget of the Bureau of Boarding Houses is entirely separate. As the object of this bureau is service and its office receipts are very small,—the only charge being twenty-five cents paid upon first application by any woman who is earning over \$6.00 a week, and a fee of one dollar for registered boarding houses—it is not self-supporting. It is financed by a board of directors and a membership of about 900 members and donors. The work of the bureau has expanded so rapidly, an opportunity for a branch association having opened, that an increased income is now desired.

The Bureau of Boarding Houses employs a staff of four women,

who examine every house and room to which it sends applicants. Great pains are taken to find out whether the rooms submitted are really vacant and suitable before the applicants are sent to see them.

The staff reports weekly to an investigation committee, which is composed of representatives from different parts of the city. The committee must pass on all houses before they can be admitted to the list of the bureau. If it is necessary, the matter is referred with criticism to the landlady, who has a chance to bring up her standard, which the committee has not found sufficiently high. The standards of this committee in common with those of the other registries studied are cleanliness, suitable furnishings, ample heat, telephone (in the house or at some near-by place where arrangements can be made to call the landlady) and a thoroughly responsible person in charge.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association

The Rooms Registry Bureau located in the 110th Street building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association is supervised by an independent committee of women and is maintained by a separate budget. It employs a secretary and an assistant. Its policy is to discover private homes of good character which will offer room and board to employed girls at moderate rates. It chooses homes where the girls can be in a measure members of the family, and where the landlady will take a personal interest in the girl. Accordingly, its records show a large proportion of girls placed with room and board.

The Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Association maintains six Rooms Registries, one at each of the following branches: Central, Harlem, West Side, Bronx and The Colored Women's and one at the Margaret Louisa. These six registries are co-ordinated through the Bureau of Rooms Registries, a department of Young Women's Christian Association city administrative system, established in 1919 when the demands upon the separate registries were such that the need of a central clearing house and a co-ordinating system through which uniform standards and methods might be reached was found to be imperative.

With the establishment of the bureau, duplication has been done away with. All the information obtained by any branch is at the service of all the others, thus effecting a great saving of time and effort, as well as of money, and an improved service.

Through the bureau the various registries are kept in touch with such organizations and institutions as relate to the Rooms Registry service. The bureau keeps a constant survey of conditions as they affect and are affected by Rooms Registry, and endeavors to bring the possibilities of the Rooms Registry service to the attention of persons and organizations that might profitably make use of it, if they are not already doing so.

During the year 1920, these six registries received a total of 15,540 applications for rooms. Of this number 7285 are known to have been placed. The large majority of these applicants were placed in private homes which had been investigated by the registry staff workers. This work entailed the services of nine persons giving their entire time to the work and five more giving part time, the total service being that of 10 1-2 persons. The total expenditure for Rooms Registry work in the Association for 1920 was \$18,121.09. This expenditure represents the salaries, carfares, file cards, stationery, postage and incidental expenses. It does not, however, include office rent, heat, light, or telephone, as those items are covered by the general budget.

Under the supervision of the bureau standards of Rooms Registry work in the Association have risen steadily. Each room now listed by the Association represents not merely a careful investigation of the house and neighborhood, but a personal call upon one reference given by the housekeeper who lists the room. The bureau requires that at least one reference be a woman, preferably both, and that the references be based upon a personal acquaintance with the housekeeper and her home. The reference of a purely business acquaintance is not considered adequate.

The entire work of investigation is closely co-ordinated under the bureau, and each investigation is passed upon at the bureau before it is permitted to go on file at any branch.

Registries chosen for special study

The only Rooms Registries whose records extended over a considerable period and had been kept with sufficient completeness to

make a statistical study worth while are those of the Young Women's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. We chose the Central Branch and the Colored Branch of the latter as typical of the work done by that organization.

Method of obtaining the data used in tables

These organizations were most courteous in permitting us to use the files of their Rooms Registries. We chose to take all cards which gave the necessary data filed from January 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, a period of fifteen months. At the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association a careful comparison month by month of the number of cards used with the total number of applicants shows an equal proportion and thus gives a fair cross-section of the whole. The data was taken from the cards by workers from The Library Bureau and later tabulated by them.

The card used in these three registries, and, indeed, in practically all of the Rooms Registries of the city, was the same; the completeness with which it was filled out varied widely. It seems to be considered a delicate matter to obtain data as to the ages and incomes of the applicants. In a great many cases this was omitted, and the Bureau of Boarding Houses so seldom got this data that their cards were not useful to this study. On the Young Women's Christian Association cards, the ages are given only as "under thirty" and "over thirty", whereas in the Young Women's Hebrew Association the ages are given exactly. In the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association the salaries are not recorded, whereas they are in the Colored Branch.

One difficulty of which all registries complain, is that the applicants for accommodations do not report whether they have taken the rooms or not, so that the number of those placed in rooms are always incomplete. These various omissions account for the large number of "not given" in the resultant tables.

The Rooms Registries keep a careful description of each room offered to the applicants, but they do not record this description on the cards filed, because of its length. To have taken this data would have been a prohibitively large undertaking. Therefore, we do not know from our records whether a "room" means a room

in an apartment with a private family, or one in a professional rooming house, or a room in a hotel or an Organized Home. The directors of the Rooms Registry of the Young Women's Hebrew Association say that in their case it almost always means a room with a private family. They feel that this gives the young girl the best chance of a homelike atmosphere, and when they can arrange it they always ask that the roomer may have her meals in the same house.

There are a great many facts, the knowledge of which should be of service in determining the value of the room to the occupant, such as whether she has the use of the parlor for company, whether she shares her room with anyone, or has any help in paying for it, whether her earnings are supplemented in any way, whether her room is well lighted, heated and ventilated. In the absence of this data, and in the incompleteness of the data given, the committee recognizes that its conclusions can be but tentative.

Discussion of Tables

Women studied

Rooms Registries' data included women of the ages of 15 to 70 (Table R. R. 11), of 35 nationalities (Table R. R. 14), 15 leading churches (Table R. R. 15), of two colors and 34 main occupations with subdivisions (Table R. R. 5). This is a pretty fair cross-section of the employed women of Manhattan.

There is some difference between the classes placed in rooms by the two branches of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association. The Young Women's Christian Association Central Branch, seems to place women of somewhat higher economic class than does the Young Women's Hebrew Association, the highest room rent paid by the former being \$9.00 more than the highest paid by the latter (Table R. R. 4), and the average rental being \$7.85 in the Young Women's Christian Association and \$4.09 in the Young Women's Hebrew Association. The average salary received by the Hebrew applicants is only \$22.18. Unfortunately, the salaries of those placed by the Young Women's Christian Association Central Branch are not given. The earnings of the colored women run some \$7.00 lower than those of the Hebrew girls (Table R. R. 8b); the average earnings recorded in the Hebrew Rooms

Registry being \$22.18 and the average for the colored women being \$15.00.

As to occupations, the Central Branch records its largest groups as trained nurses, high-grade domestics and clerical workers; the Hebrew Association places more saleswomen, dress-makers, sewing women and clerical workers; and the Colored Branch takes care of more domestics than any other class, teachers forming the next largest group (Table R. R. 5).

Occupations

We have arranged the occupations in a list of 34, varying from day worker to architect, with many of these items including a variety of workers. For instance, the term "Domestics, high-grade" includes companions, governesses, housekeepers, children's nurses, etc.; "sewing women" includes embroiderers, seamstresses, bead and crochet workers; while "factory hands" covers a large variety of jobs. Of these 34, the largest group of workers is the nurses and masseuses, who number 992, or over ten per cent. of the total number of workers. Next come the high-grade domestics, who number 965, again about ten per cent. of the total. If we take all grades of domestics, we get the surprising percentage of 21 per cent. for the Central Branch, 6 per cent. for the Hebrew Association, and 44 per cent. for the Colored Branch.

This fact suggests an interesting change in the habits of domestic workers. Formerly, all servants lived in the houses where they were employed. In New York, the scarcity of land and houses has resulted in apartments so small that the servants can no longer be accommodated there, but must "live out". As they get their food in the houses of their employers, these servants take rooms outside, unless they live at home. This is apparent in the tables, where we find 44 per cent. of the applicants to one registry are domestics.

Among the colored women, after the domestic workers, the professional women form the largest group—25 per cent.—but these professionals are much less highly paid than the professionals among the whites. The list of colored professional women includes fifty-six teachers, twenty-six nurses and masseuses, ten social and religious workers, and four instructors of music. None of the highest paid professions are represented.

Churches

Taking up the church affiliations of the applicants to the three registries, we learn (from their spoken statement) that the applicants to the Young Women's Hebrew Association are largely Hebrew and (from the tables) that the applicants to the Colored Branch are entirely Christian. However, the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association placed, in fifteen months, not merely Protestants, their co-religionists, but 119 Jews, 1951 Catholics, and 445 women of professedly no church.

Ages

The ages of those placed by the Rooms Registries vary from 15 to 70. In the Central Branch Registry, the ages are given as "Under Thirty" and "Over Thirty." On that basis, we find 59 per cent. of this registry under thirty years of age, 88 per cent. of the Hebrews under thirty, and 73 per cent. of the colored women under thirty. We conclude that the girl more than the woman applies to these registries for housing, but it would not be fair to conclude that there are more women in New York under thirty than over thirty who need accommodations (Table R. R. 11).

Permanence

Of the applicants for rooms to the Young Women's Hebrew Association nearly all desire to take permanent rooms, while those placed by the Young Women's Christian Association Central Branch, are found evenly divided between those taking permanent lodgings and those needing only temporary quarters (Table R. R. 2).

Prevalence of furnished rooms

Of the applicants to the Young Women's Christian Association 98 per cent. live in furnished rooms and 2 per cent. only take rooms and meals in the same house. In the Young Women's Hebrew Association the percentage of furnished rooms is only 49 but in the Young Women's Christian Association Colored Branch it is 100 per cent.

The prevalence of furnished rooms confirms data obtained from the questionnaire to the effect that boarding houses are rare these

days. The reason generally given is that food and service are so costly that a few boarders do not pay. Hence the tendency to shut up the dining rooms of the boarding houses and send all the people to the big restaurants and cafeterias. The only boarding houses to which the Young Women's Hebrew Association sends its girls are the six kept by a former social worker who runs these houses as a piece of social service, although, of course, they yield her a living.

Cost of rooms

The Rooms Registries give data on the cost of rooms only, never of apartments. From 7500 cards of the Young Women's Christian Association Central Branch, the lowest price recorded as paid for a room per week is \$2.00 and the highest, \$31.00. These two figures are both unusual and not very significant, the real significance being in the mode. By "mode" we mean the figure about which group the largest number of correlated figures. For instance, the mode of price of rooms in this case is \$7.00; that is, there were more people paying \$7.00 than any other price (Table R. R. 3). There is no appreciable difference between the prices paid by the transient and those paid by the permanent lodgers (Table R. R. 3) although in the Colored Branch the permanent rooms run a little higher than the transient.

Of the three Rooms Registries, the Hebrew Association places girls in the cheapest rooms, and the Central Branch in the highest priced. Rather curiously, the cheapest rooms of the Colored Branch are \$3.00, while those of the Central Branch are \$2.00, and of the Hebrew Association \$1.50. Probably the over-crowding in Harlem has shut out the lowest prices in the colored district (Table R. R. 4).

The head of the Young Women's Hebrew Association Rooms Registry advises her applicants not to pay over half of their earnings for room and board, unless they are earning more than \$30.00 a week. Assuming, for convenience, that \$5.00 is the average price for board alone we find that according to Table R. R. 9. 118 out of the 576 women recorded in this registry pay over half of their weekly earnings for room, plus \$5.00 for board. One is even calculated as paying \$7.00 out of the \$8.00 that she earns, although probably \$5.00 is too much to allow for board in this

case. These rooms, too, are far from adequate for health and happiness. The light in many houses, both natural and artificial, is very poor; the gas is often so bad that the occupant of the room cannot read after dark. The average earnings of the Hebrew group are \$22.18 a week, and the average rental is \$4.09; that is, the average percentage of income paid for rent by this group is 18 per cent.

Some interesting comparative data as to the relation between earnings and rent is furnished by the monograph prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research in April, 1921, on "Quantity and Cost Budget for Clerical Workers in New York City." By the "Minimum Health and Comfort" standards, a single woman earning \$1118.00 a year is accorded in the budget \$260.00 for room and \$359.75 for clothes. \$1118.00 a year is \$21.50 a week. Out of \$21.50 a week, this typical clerical worker spends \$5.00 a week for room, which is 23 per cent. of her earnings. She spends \$6.92 weekly for food, or 32 per cent. of her earnings, and a total of 55 per cent. for her board and lodging. This detail of the budget was obtained from the Rooms Registries that we have been using. "Of these," runs the report, "certain of the agencies report a limited supply of rooms for \$4.00, and others consider the minimum rate as \$6.00. There seems to be a sufficient number of rooms in two or three sections of the city for \$5.00 to warrant the adoption of this as a common minimum rate for this investigation."

Although the large proportion of women who have filled in our questionnaire are earning over \$1118.00 a year, the percentage of this budget might be used as a standard of comparison; namely, 23 per cent. of earnings to be paid for rental, or 55 per cent. for board and lodging,—which is practically the estimate of the Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Age

Taking up the question of ages, we find that practically the same rents are paid by women over thirty as by girls under thirty years of age (Table R. R. 12a). Table R. R. 12b shows that the lowest rent paid was the same for all the age groups except that between 20 and 25 years, which reached the minimum price. The highest prices were paid between the ages of 25 and 30. The

highest room rent paid at all was \$20.00, only one person paying it. The highest mode was between the ages of 25 and 30 and the lowest was between the ages 35 and 40, so that women do not seem to advance from glory unto glory as they grow older.

At the Young Women's Hebrew Association the highest salary mode is \$25.00, for the age group of 25 to 30 years (R. R. 13), and we note that this group pays the highest rental (R. R. 12b), the mode being \$5.00 as against \$3.00 and \$4.00 for the other groups.

The colored records show a higher mode of rents (Table R. R. 7c), but the maximum is only \$12.00, considerably lower than the highest paid by whites. In this case, the highest rents are paid by the age group 35 to 45, the mode being \$7.00.

It would seem desirable that there be enough rooms for the white women of the class reached by the Young Women's Hebrew Association Rooms Registry, at an average rental of \$6.00, or room and board for \$11.00. The average earnings are \$22.18. The colored women should have sufficient number of rooms at an average rent of \$3.00 a week or room and board for \$7.00, as their average earnings are \$15.00.

Comparison by years

In noting the cost of rooms, it is not without interest to compare the rent of January, February and March of 1920 with the same months in 1921 (Table R. R. 16, a-b-c).

In the Young Women's Hebrew Association the lowest rent paid was \$2.00 for each month of both years, but the highest jumped from \$10.00 in January, 1920 to \$20.00 in February, 1921, and dropped to \$12.00 in March. The average shows a steady rise in 1920—January being \$3.72, February \$3.76 and March \$4.54, and in 1921 the same rise is noted. This time it is also an advance on the rents of the previous year, as it is \$4.10 in January, \$4.34 in February, and \$4.99 in March. Thus 1921 shows an increase of \$.06 a week for January, \$.14 for February and \$.73 for March.

The Colored Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association tells a different story. Starting in January, 1920, with a higher minimum rent, namely, \$5.00 a week, they dropped to \$4.00 in March, 1920. In 1921 they started in January with

\$5.00 and dropped in March to \$4.00. Their highest rents were paid in January and February of 1921, when they paid \$10.00, but dropped to \$7.00 in March. Their average rentals ran, in 1920, \$6.08 in January, \$5.43 in February and \$6.29 in March. In 1921 they were \$6.33 in January, \$5.77 in February and \$5.60 in March. In these fluctuations, no law is discernible, but a slight decrease is remarked in March, 1921.

The table of the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association shows these facts: The lowest price, \$2.00, went up in January and February, 1921 to \$3.00, but declined in March to \$2.00 once more. The highest rental was paid in January, 1920, after which there was a steady decline—the year 1921 being lower than 1920.

The average rentals for 1920 were January \$7.64, February \$7.55 and March \$7.46, a slight decrease. In 1921, they were in January \$8.17, February \$8.10 and March \$8.24, an increase over 1920 of \$.53 for January, \$.55 for February, and \$.78 for March.

Comparison

These three tables show, except for unexplained fluctuations in the colored district, a fairly steady rise of rents from January to March of each year, and an increase of \$.04 to \$.78 a week between 1920 and 1921. From this data, we can certainly get no suggestion of a decrease in the prices asked for single rooms from March, 1920 to March, 1921.

The contribution of Rooms Registries to the housing problem

The object of the Rooms Registries is to bring the room and roomer together. It gives the roomer some choice of places to live, and guides her to the most fitting. It protects her from dangerous or undesirable places, and similarly protects the landlady from undesirable roomers.

By making it possible for self-respecting apartment owners or renters to get a decent and fairly congenial class of roomer, and so be willing to accept lodgers, they practically create more accommodations. By investigating rooms and landladies and keeping in touch with them they make the rooms much more available to the stranger and keep the rooming house industry fairly steady.

Incidentally, they are able to give a great deal of valuable advice to young women who do not know the city and who need direction.

Through the war they performed a great service in helping to secure proper accommodations for the thousands of young women who came to New York to replace men withdrawn from industry. During this period their methods were greatly improved and their facilities increased.

For the past year and a half the falling off in the number of applicants is undoubtedly due to the industrial depression and the return to their own homes of many young women who have lost their positions.

Cost of Rooms Registries

An important question which necessarily conditions the extension of these useful agencies is the cost. Those discussed are non-commercial in character. Their support comes from a benevolent public. Their value depends on the thoroughness with which their investigation of rooms is made and the care in assigning applicants.

The time given each applicant is a proportion between the number of applicants and the number on the staff.

The Rooms Registry Bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association is by far the largest in the city. Its director was not able to give cost of rent, heat, light or telephone service as that was not segregated for each separate department in the budget of the Metropolitan Board. She did, however, furnish the following statement for the cost of the six Rooms Registries for the year 1920. It covers all expenses exclusive of those mentioned. We quote:

"The following figures give some idea of the relation of service to staff employed and budget expenses. Two computations are given: one on the basis of the number of applications, the other on the basis of known placements. *Inasmuch as there are always a great many persons taking rooms assigned who do not report back to the registry*, and inasmuch as oftentimes it costs more in time, effort and money for the applicant who does not accept what is offered her, the computation on the basis of application seems more just.

COMPUTATION ON BASIS OF NUMBER APPLYING

Applications.	15,540
Number on staff.	10.5
Number of applicants per person employed.	1,480
Total expenditure.	\$18,121.09
Cost per applicant.	\$1.16

COMPUTATION ON BASIS OF KNOWN PLACEMENTS

Placements.	7,285
Number on staff.	10.5
Number of placements per person employed.	693
Total expenditure.	\$18,121.09
Cost per placement.	\$2.48"

Known placements are 46.8 per cent. of the applications.

The only income from the Rooms Registries of the Young Women's Christian Association is the two dollar per year fee charged landladies who register with them.

At the present time there are over 3000 different investigated houses on their lists.

No fee is charged the applicants.

From the published report of the *Bureau of Boarding Houses* for 1920 we obtain the data as to number of applicants and the cost. In their financial report expenses of the Rooms Registry are separated from those of the other activities of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. These include rent, heat and telephone:

COMPUTATION ON BASIS OF NUMBER APPLYING

Applications.	2,836
Number on staff.	4
Number of applicants per person employed.	709
Total expenditure (exclusive of repayment of loan with interest)	\$7,847.20
Cost per applicant.	\$2.76

COMPUTATION ON BASIS OF KNOWN PLACEMENTS

Placements.	1,292
Number on staff.	4
Number of applicants per person employed.	323
Total expenditure (exclusive of repayment of loan with interest)	\$7,847.20
Cost per placement.	\$6.15
45.5 per cent. of those applying were placed.	

The only revenue from the registry is the twenty-five cents charged new applicants earning over \$6.00 per week and the fee of \$1.00 paid by the registered landladies.

Organized and subsidized boarding houses for girls are not sufficiently numerous to meet the need of protected housing for unattached girls in a great city like New York. Even with the high cost per placement, or even per applicant, of the Rooms Registries it is a fair question whether it would not be more socially profitable for the philanthropist anxious to help solve the problem to invest in the latter rather than the former.

Adequate publicity would undoubtedly bring their help to increasing numbers, but with limited financial resources the care of a much greater number of applicants, at least in the case of the larger registries, would result in decreased efficiency.

IV

WORKERS IN STORES, OFFICES AND FACTORIES

Occupations other than business and professional

The questionnaires were obtained from four main sources,—stores, offices, factories and public schools,—and are generally organized under the heads of Mercantile, Clerical, Manual and Business and Professional.

As the questionnaire given to the teachers and other professional and business women differed slightly from that offered to the other groups, we will consider first the former three groups, leaving the business and professional group for special treatment.

Occupations

The detailed list of occupations in the stores is shown in Table Oc. 1. These include saleswomen, clerical workers, manual workers, and domestic and personal workers.

The detailed list of occupations represented in our questionnaires from factories is given in Table Oc. 3. This includes the large groups to be found in the stores, excepting saleswomen. The workers in offices include only clerical workers such as stenographers, typists, operators of telephones, dictophones, comptometers, filing and other clerks.

Residence

All of these women are employed in Manhattan, but only 3807, or about one-half, live in Manhattan itself. Of the remainder 1341 live in Brooklyn, 117 in Queens, 714 in the Bronx, 52 in Staten Island, 348 in Long Island, 465 in New Jersey, 155 in Westchester County, and 327 elsewhere. Of these, a larger proportion of factory workers than of the other large groups live in the city (Table Org. 7).

Ages

The ages of the workers have been arranged by groups of five years; the first group is from ten to fourteen, but the youngest worker on the cards was fourteen. There are twelve in this

youthful group. The oldest is in the 74-79 group and stands alone. There are two in the 70-74 group and eighteen others over sixty years of age. The majority are from 15 to 40 years old, and 78 per cent. are under 30 years of age (Table T. 4a).

Earnings

The question as to earnings is one of the most important in our questionnaire, for the quality of housing that a woman may have depends largely on her earnings. To our disappointment, 963 out of the 7538 questionnaires withheld information on this point. In the office of one department store this question was blue penciled before the cards were distributed. From the remainder, we learn that the weekly earnings of these women range from the entirely inadequate sum of \$4.00 a week to the very comfortable salary of \$75.00 a week. But the \$75.00 was much farther than the \$4.00 from the average, which is only \$19.94. Considering the organizations that pay the wage, we find that the workers in offices earn a little more than those in stores and factories, the average earnings being \$21.00 to \$19.15 in the stores, and \$18.62 in the factories. The highest salary, \$75.00, is also paid to an office worker. The lowest wage, namely, \$4.00 a week, is paid in a store (Tables Oc. 7 a-b-c).

Earnings by age

The correlation of earnings by ages is interesting. The highest wage paid to the little girls, that is, those under 15, is \$13.00, then it runs way up to \$75.00 for the next age group. But this is unusual. The maximum wage of women from 20 years old to 40, rises steadily from \$43.00 to \$75.00. After the age of 40 the earnings diminish, getting down to \$18.00 as the highest earnings of the old women, those over 70 years old. Except for two members of the age group of 15-19, who earn \$60.00 and \$75.00 a week, the curve rises steadily from \$13.00 at 14 years old to \$75.00 at 35-39, and then down to \$18.00 for the 75-79 age group (Table T 4a).

The average earnings do not, however, vary so regularly. The youngest workers average \$15.75 a week, then the averages for the next age groups are: \$19.85, \$21.32, \$21.07, \$19.95, \$20.76, at the age of 44. In this table the women working after that

age are so few that they have been grouped together, and the average wage is \$18.21 a week. This shows the highest average weekly earning for manual, clerical and mercantile workers as coming between the ages of 25 and 35. In this they differ from the business and professional women whose highest average earnings is in the age group 55-59. In other words, mental work is better paid as one grows older, while manual workers tend to earn less after the age of 35 (Tables T 2 a-b).

Earnings by organizations

In stores and factories are found workers of various sorts, manual, clerical, domestic and mercantile. For some purposes we have tabulated these workers according to their occupation, for instance, as saleswomen, stenographers, cashiers, etc. For other purposes, we consider them as members of an organization,—a store, a factory, or an office. Considering organization groups we find that the lowest earnings of the workers in offices is \$6.00 a week, and the highest \$75.00; the mode is \$19.00, and the average \$21.00. Workers of all sorts in stores begin with only \$4.00 a week and do not get beyond \$65.00 a week, thus having a mode of \$16.00 compared with the clerical \$19.00, and an average of \$19.15 to the clerical \$21.10. The workers in factories earn from \$6.00 to \$61.00 a week and their mode is the same as that of the clerical workers, but their average is a few points lower than that of those in stores. The averages run for offices \$21.00, for stores \$19.15, and for factories \$18.62. More briefly, workers in offices are paid a little better than those in stores, and on an average those in factories are paid the least (Table Org. 2).

Earnings by occupations

Now let us turn to the occupations of the workers as these occupations appear in the four organizations.

Office workers are employed not only in offices, but also in stores and factories, and are paid a mode of \$19.00 a week in offices and factories and of \$17.00 in stores. Manual workers are to be found in both stores and factories. The mode of their salaries is \$23.00 in stores and \$15.00 in factories. There are in factories and stores a certain number of domestics and personal workers, especially where lunches are served to employees. These

workers make from \$4.00 to \$25.00 a week in stores and from \$6.00 to \$25.00 in factories and trade schools (Tables Oc. 7 a-b-c).

Rents by occupations

The rent paid weekly by women differs somewhat in the different occupational groups. Of the total number who filled in the questionnaires, 2523 office workers, 680 saleswomen, 364 manual workers and 85 domestic and personal workers omitted to answer this question. One hundred and fifty-five living presumably with their families say they pay nothing for their lodging. The others range from \$2.00 a week to \$38.00 (Table Oc. 6). The highest rent, \$38.00, is paid by a saleswoman, and the lowest rent among the group of maximum rents, \$21.00, is paid by a domestic and personal worker. The maximum for office workers is \$33.00 and for manual workers \$30.00. Curiously enough, the mode of cost of rent for all of these workers, as well as for the business and professional class is the same, \$10.00, but the average for the office workers is \$9.05 (Table Oc. 5a), lowest for the domestic and personal workers \$7.12 (Table Oc. 5c), the manual workers averaging the highest, \$9.48 (Table Oc. 5b).

Rents by salaries

Are the rents paid by these women reasonable? We can not judge what value the renters obtain for their money, but we have data as to their incomes and can judge whether a proper relation exists between the income and the expenditure for housing.

Only one girl earning the smallest wage in our table (Table T. 2a) tells what she pays for rent. She earns between \$4.00 and \$6.00 per week and pays between \$4.00 and \$5.00 per week for her room. Eight other women earning low wages actually say they are paying more than they earn for rent. These are the extreme cases, and doubtless are to be explained by private incomes, help from parents or friends sharing the rent, but we find comparatively few in the entire group who spend for their rooms an amount equal to the allotment, 23 per cent., estimated by the Bureau of Municipal Research in their "Quantity and Cost Budget for Clerical Workers in New York City" (see page —). If 23 per cent. is accepted as a fair estimate of what they should pay, we find that these women are not being housed for a just propor-

tion of their earnings. Only 10 per cent. of the entire group pay less than a quarter of their earnings for rent, 52 per cent. pay from a quarter to a half and 38 per cent. pay over half. The table below, a summary of Table T. 2a, shows the proportions which the women in the different salary groups are paying.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN EACH SALARY GROUP WHO PAY THE SPECIFIED PROPORTIONS OF THEIR EARNINGS FOR ROOM RENT.

SALARIES OR EARNINGS PER WEEK	PROPORTION OF EARNINGS PAID FOR RENT		
	Less than a quarter	From a quarter to a half	Over half
Less than \$12.00	0%	39%	61%
\$12.00—\$15.99	5%	42%	53%
16.00— 19.99	6%	48%	46%
20.00— 23.99	12%	57%	31%
24.00— 27.99	14%	62%	24%
28.00— 31.99	13%	65%	22%
32.00— 35.99	22%	58%	20%
36.00 and over	38%	54%	8%
TOTAL.....	10%	52%	38%

No one earning less than \$12.00 per week paid rent amounting to less than a quarter of her earnings (one-quarter is the closest approximation to 23 per cent. which we are able to make from our table). Of the women earning \$36.00 or more, 38 per cent. keep within this proportion. Over half of their earnings are paid for rent by 61 per cent. of the women in the lowest salary group, and by only 8 per cent. in the highest group. The need for cheaper rooms is evidently very pressing, but especially so for the lower salaried women.

The mode for rents in the total group is \$10.00, while the mode for earnings is \$19.00. The average amount paid for rent is \$8.99, and the average salary or wage, \$19.94. The average rent paid is 45 per cent. of the average salary.

Housing

It is around the kind of housing in relation to rents that the interest of our study centers. Yet in spite of the importance of

the question as to type of present housing, one hundred and six of this group failed to answer.

A very large proportion of the workers, especially the younger ones, live with their families. Of those so living there are 82 per cent. of the office workers, 62 per cent. of the mercantile workers, and 70 per cent. of the factory workers (Org. Table 3).

A very common reason for the refusal of many managers of large concerns to co-operate with us by distributing the questionnaire cards was that the housing problem did not concern their employees as most of them were young and lived at home.

In a large department store its social worker made a preliminary survey and selected out of 2683 employed women the 208 who stated that they did not live at home to fill out the cards. In calculating the percentage of women in this group who live at home these figures have been taken into account. Even allowing for the very small per cent. (7.7) in this one store of those who live outside the family the proportion for the entire group rises to 20 per cent. plus.

The most common housing is in the apartment. Eleven per cent. of the office workers, 21 per cent. of those in stores and 20 per cent. of the factory workers live in apartments, and when we realize that a very large proportion of those who live with their families also live in apartments, the number becomes very high. Furnished rooms accommodate 8 per cent. of all the workers, boarding houses only 3 per cent. and Organized Homes, although they are crowded to the limit, accommodate only 1 per cent. of those studied (Table Org. 3).

Housing and earnings

Comparing housing accommodations with earnings we find no relationship between the amount of wages and the fact that an employed woman of any age prefers to live with her parents or other relatives. The range of wages for women who so live varies from \$4.00 to \$60.00 per week.

Boarding houses are most popular with women earning from \$15.25, and furnished rooms with those earning from \$10-35. Organized Homes take in the lower waged girls, earning between \$12.00 and \$30.00 generally. Housekeeping appeals to those earning all grades of salaries from \$5.00 to \$75.00 a week, but

the largest number of those living this way earn between \$15.00 and \$35.00 a week (Table T. 3b).

Housing and rents

Again comparing amounts paid for rent with type of housing we find that those who live with their families cannot or did not analyze their own budget in such a way as to indicate the proportion of their wages which should be regarded as paid for rent. Thus 339 of the women living at home and filling out the questionnaire say that they pay their whole income for their rent. This probably means that they turn over their pay envelopes to their parents and in return are given what they need for clothing and incidental expenses. One hundred and fifty-six claim to pay nothing for their living; they, one assumes, are of well-to-do parents who give them their living. Thirty-two hundred and fifteen living with their parents do not tell how much they pay, probably because they pay an irregular sum. Where it is stated that a definite amount is paid for rent this varies from \$2.00 to \$30.00 per week. In the latter case we can probably assume either that the worker is paying the entire cost of a family apartment or that she failed to grasp the meaning of the question.

Only three individuals living in boarding houses paid over \$20.00 per week for rooms. The range was from \$2.00 to \$29.00 and the average, \$10.28, was slightly higher than for any other type of living.

Furnished rooms cost from \$2.00 to \$38.00, but both average rent and mode are less than in boarding house.

The returns from the small group who live in Organized Homes are not of any importance as they probably include both room and board in many instances.

The range of rents paid in housekeeping apartments is not greater than in other types of living, nor is mode or average higher (Table T. 1a).

The average rent paid by all women in this group who answered the question is \$9.00 per week.

Preferred housing

We are well aware that people cannot always live as they choose, so that a knowledge of the actual housing of a group will

not necessarily tell us their preferences. Fortunately, for the choice of the women whom we have just studied, we are not dependent on their statements as to how they live at present, but can supplement this with data as to the kind of housing they prefer.

We have seen that the largest number of these women live with their families, or in apartments, probably very often both with their families and in apartments, so that a number somewhere between 17 per cent. who say that they live in apartments, to 87 per cent.—including with these those who live at home—actually live in the apartment house. To compare with this sliding figure, we find 68 per cent. of the workers in stores, offices and factories preferring housekeeping apartments. On the other hand, 8 per cent. prefer boarding houses, but only 3 per cent. live in them, and 23 per cent. prefer the Organized Homes while only one per cent. can get into them. Furnished rooms are apparently more used than liked, for 8 per cent. of these workers live in them and only one per cent. choose that lonely way of living.

If we compare the different groups as to their preferences, we find the curious coincidence that the percentage of the office women and the factory women is exactly the same for each kind of housing; namely, 65 per cent. who prefer the housekeeping apartment, 8 per cent. the boarding house, 1 per cent. the furnished room and 26 per cent. the Organized Home. The mercantile women give a little higher percentage for the apartment—72 per cent., and a little less for the Organized Home, 19 per cent., with 7 per cent. for the boarding house and 2 per cent. for the furnished room (Table Org. 4).

Obviously the furnished room is the easiest solution for the single, unattached woman, but it is very unsocial, and most young girls and many older women would not take it if they could help it. They greatly prefer either the independence and hominess of an apartment with friend or relative, or the general sociability of the club or Organized Home. These workers can seldom afford a hotel.

Further light on the housing preferences of the workers is thrown by their suggestions as to housing, to be found in Section VII.

Dependents

One argument that has often been advanced for keeping the wages of women lower than those of men is that men commonly support families, while women are generally alone, with only themselves to support. The falsity of this assumption is plainly demonstrated by our figures as to dependents.

Fifty per cent. of all the non-professional women whom we asked, say that they have dependents. Over 3000 did not answer this question, but the assumption is that they have none. Some of them however, may have failed to answer for other reasons, in which case 50 per cent. is not a high enough figure.

The dependents supported by these women workers are parents, children, grandparents, aunts, brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces and unrelated individuals. In our tables we have classified them as "parents", which might mean father or mother or both or some other relative with them; "own children", in which class we put parents when the children are in addition to parents, and "other persons" (Table Org. 5).

Of the workers in offices, 47 per cent. had dependents, of whom 1148 were parents, 49 own children, and 214 other persons; the percentage of women in the group who support their parents being noticeably high. The women in stores support fewer parents and more own children and relatively more other persons. Fifty-four per cent. of the factory women support dependents, two-thirds of them being parents, and own children next in number. These three groups of women have more dependents than the business and professional group, 43 per cent. of whom take care of others besides themselves.

When we consider the age of these workers, three-fourths of them being under 30 years of age, we would hardly find a group of equally young men supporting more dependents. And we do not find that the woman worker, with dependents, and working at a lower wage than a man, is given any compensating advantage when it comes to rents. No consideration as to sex of the occupant enters into price fixing.

V

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Occupations

We are now ready to take up the second class of white workers in Manhattan whom we have studied,—namely, the business and professional women. As we have said, we approached these women through the principals of the public schools and through clubs and official lists. The schools gave us our largest number, 1042 teachers out of our list of 1456 women. We obtained data also from physicians, lawyers, librarians, writers, nurses, social workers, and a small number of business women, including brokers, business managers and sellers of insurance and bonds. Doubtless some of the buyers and managers in stores who filled in our questionnaires might properly come in this class, but it seemed advisable to consider all who were employed in stores as a separate group.

Ages

The majority of this group studied are between the ages of 20 and 45 years, but twelve are under 20 and 12 are over 60. The average age is the same as that of the manual, mercantile and clerical group, but there is a larger proportion over 45 years of age. One hundred and nine took advantage of woman's traditional prerogative and refused to tell their ages.

Salaries

That the professional woman is not necessarily better paid than her sister in the store or office is proved by the lowest salary on the business and professional questionnaires. It is \$600.00 and is paid to a substitute teacher. But the largest income recorded on any of our questionnaires is \$15,000, and is earned by a lawyer. There are eleven incomes on this list that are higher than \$5,000, and all are earned by physicians and lawyers. The lowest salaries in this group are paid to the public librarians, except the one \$600.00 of which we have spoken. A number of public school principals, having reached their highest limit receive \$4750.00.

The mode of the salaries of this group is \$1500.00 to \$1800.00, and the average is \$2350.69.

A comparison of the earnings of this class of women with the other classes handled in this investigation shows that they are two to three times as large. The average income of the business and professional women is \$2350.69 a year, or \$45.20 a week. The average earnings of the office worker is \$20.02, of the manual worker, \$22.00, and of the domestic and personal worker, \$15.00, or one-third of the average earnings of the professional group. The average earnings of mercantile workers is \$19.15 a week.

The relation of ages to earnings

It is always interesting to note the factor of age in a problem of living and earning. Does an increase in years and experience become an asset or is it a handicap? Consulting our tables on this point, we get some valuable data as to this particular class.

The youngest group of girls, those from 15 to 19 years old, receive from \$600.00 to \$1500.00. The oldest person in the list is over 60 years old and receives \$3000.00 a year. Those between 20 and 30 years of age receive between \$600.00 and \$4200.00 annually. Between 30 and 40 years of age, they get from \$900.00 and \$4750.00, with one earning \$6000.00. The highest income (\$15,000.00) belongs to a woman between 50 and 54, and the second highest, \$8000.00, to a woman between 40 and 44. Seven thousand dollars is earned by a woman between 50 and 54, and the four women who earn \$6000.00 are, one between 30 and 34, two between 45 and 49, and one between 55 and 59. The lowest salaries are paid to the girl of 15, and a woman between 55 and 59. The mode of earnings increases in age groups as follows:

For the age group, 15 to 19, the mode is \$900.00 to \$1199.00 a year; from 20 to 24 it is \$1200.00 to \$1499.00; from 30 to 49 it stands at \$2700.00 to \$2999.00; from 50 to 54, it is \$3000.00 to \$3299.00; between 55 and 59 it climbs to \$4750.00.

The highest salaries for each age group increase with the age 15 to 54, then decrease to 69.

It would seem that our question has been answered and the point proved that for business and professional women age and experience are an advantage—up to the age of 54. But a factor enters

here that makes any such conclusion for all women of this class less sure; namely, the large proportion of teachers who answered the questionnaires; for the salaries of the teachers in the public schools rise automatically with length of service until they reach the maximum height, after which they do not decrease with increasing age.

Rents

More of this group of women hesitated to tell the rent they pay than declined to tell their ages. Three hundred and thirty-seven women did not give the cost of housing. Forty-six of these women have the good fortune to live at home and pay nothing for their living. Five of these women pay only taxes, from which we infer that they own their homes. The lowest rent given is \$2.00 a week, a sum so small that we imagine it is paid to a relative. The highest is \$63.00, which should buy very attractive accommodations. The mode is \$10.00, which is not high as the prices of rooms run at present. Although the highest rent paid by these women exceeds that paid in any other occupational group that we have studied, the mode is the same for all groups (Table Org. 1).

Rent by earnings

The relation between rent and earnings for this class seems somewhat erratic; some of those who earn most, pay least, and some who earn least pay much. So many factors besides power to earn govern the amount paid for rental, among them being standards of comfort, help offered by families, number of dependents, and the thrift or extravagance of the individual. Nevertheless, we are interested to note the relation between the rent and the earnings of this group of business and professional women.

Forty-six business and professional women pay no rent. Their earnings range from \$600.00 to \$15,000.00 a year, but only three earn over \$3000.00. Some probably live with their parents at no personal cost, but it seems likely that those earning \$3000.00 and over own their houses and so pay no rent.

Of the women earning from \$900.00 to \$1500.00 a year, the mode of rent is \$8.00 to \$10.00 a week; for the groups earning

from \$1500.00 to \$3000.00 the mode of rent stands at \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week. The table is as follows:

\$900.00-\$1500.00.....	\$ 5-\$10 a week
\$1500.00-\$3000.00.....	\$10-\$15 " "
\$3300.00-\$3600.00.....	\$15-\$20 " "
\$4500.00-\$4800.00.....	\$30-and higher

Thirty-eight women, whose earnings range from \$1500.00 to \$10,000.00, pay over \$30.00 rent, and of them 15 pay over \$40.00, and one pays \$63.00 a week.

The general mode of rents is \$10-15 a week. As the average rent of this class is \$13.71 a week, and the average earnings are \$2352.23 a year, or \$45.22 a week, we do not find the disproportion that exists in the case of the other workers.

Housing

In planning the questionnaire, it was found very difficult to frame the questions as to present housing with sufficient explicitness and yet not too much detail. The questions necessarily overlap sometimes, and to others the answers are ambiguous. For instance, women who say that they live with their families may mean their parents, their husband and children or their brothers and sisters. They may support their families or be supported in part by them. They may live in an apartment with the family or in a house. Similarly, when one answers that she lives in an apartment and pays a high rent, we do not know whether she pays it all herself, or divides it with some one, except on the cards where it is, very rarely, stated something like this, "Rent, \$30.00 a week, of which I pay one-third." When the board and room are given together it introduces another factor into the rent situation. When a hotel or a furnished room or an Organized Home is given as the present housing, the case is simpler, seldom complicated except by a possible roommate.

Of 1456 business and professional women, 1415 answered this question, as to present housing. Seven hundred and seven live with their families, 374 in housekeeping apartments, 93 in boarding houses or hotels, 132 in furnished rooms and 38 in Organized Homes. Stating it another way, about one-half live with their

families, and one-fourth in housekeeping apartments (Table Org. 3).

In connection with living in the family and aiding in its support comes the question of the social status of the woman. Is she married or single, the head of a family or free to look after herself alone? We have no data as to marriage, but we have some on dependents (Table B.-P. 4).

Of the 1456 business and professional women, 830 mentioned no dependents, so presumably had none, 366 support parents, with or without other relatives, 39 support their own children and 43 have other dependents, a total of 43 per cent. of this class who have dependents to share their earnings (Table Org. 5). This is, however, less than in the other classes, for of the office workers 47 per cent. have dependents, in the stores 50 per cent. and in the factories 54 per cent. have dependents.

The details of the dependents of the teachers are very interesting.

Of 1024 teachers, 488 acknowledge dependents, 466 say they have none and 90 do not answer. Roughly speaking, then, about half of these teachers have dependents. Three hundred and thirty have only one dependent each, but 105 have two and 53 have more, while 24 support entire families, in one case five people being mentioned,—a husband, a child, an uncle, an aunt and a niece. Most of these women are unmarried apparently, as nothing is said of husband or child, and for a young, single woman earning a modest salary to be the support of herself and one or more relatives is very common (Table B.-P. 4).

Housing and age

It is interesting to see how the housing conditions of these women vary with their age. The youngest group, that from 15 to 18, all live at home, as might be expected, and most of those in the next group,—from 20 to 24. Living at home becomes rapidly less usual from the age of 24 to 65, after which only one lives at home, and presumably, it is not her parents with whom she lives. Hotel life falls within the ages of 30 to 59, and Organized Homes are patronized between the ages of 20 to 59. As the age limit of these homes is usually 35, it is rather interesting to find women of over 50 in them. They are the exceptions. The mode of those

living in boarding houses is the age group, 30 to 34. Of those who say that they "maintain a home," which generally includes a more or less dependent family, one is under 20 years old, and probably did not interpret the question as we have just done. The mode of this kind of living is the group, 35 to 39, and the large numbers of women living thus are between 25 and 59 years of age (Table T. 5b).

Housing and salaries

The variation of housing condition with salaries may next occupy us.

The ten having the lowest salaries, namely, from \$600.00 to \$899.00, say that they maintain a home or that they live with their families, probably meaning the same in both cases. The two having the largest incomes, \$15,000.00 and \$10,000.00 live with their families and probably maintain homes. The mode of salaries for those living in boarding houses is \$2700.00 a year; the mode of salaries for furnished rooms is \$1200.00 a year, for Organized Homes \$1200.00 to \$1500.00 a year, and for the hotels it is \$2400.00 to \$2700.00 annually. These facts simply lead us to the other facts that rooming houses and Organized Homes are cheaper than boarding houses and that hotels are more expensive than either (Table T. 3b).

Housing and rents

Of 374 who maintain a home, 6 pay only taxes, as they own the house. The mode of price for those who maintain a home is \$10.00 a week, the range being from \$2.00 to \$63.00 a week. The room or suite in the 19 hotels given, cost from \$9.00 to \$38.00 a week, only one being above \$38.00. The boarding houses range from \$6.00 to \$38.00, the mode being \$18.00 a week. The furnished rooms run from \$3.00 to \$20.00, the mode being \$8.00. Board and lodging in the same place ranges in price from \$7.00 to \$25.00. The Organized Homes inhabited by these women demand but \$4.00 to \$10.00 a week for room (T. 1b).

The largest rents are paid by those maintaining a home, the maximum \$63.00 a week probably including rent for a family. Living with the family costs from \$1.00 to \$50.00 for rent, and from \$6.00 to \$46.00 for room and board. In the case of the

smaller sums, as also where the girl pays nothing at home, of course the cost of living is not indicated. Here again we find the cheapest accommodations are the furnished room and the Organized Home.

Preferred housing

We have seen what kind of housing this class has; do they have what they like best? Or if not, what are their preferences? Three hundred and forty-seven express no preference at all. Of the 1109 who answered, 49, or 4 per cent. want a house of their own; 437, or 39 per cent. prefer an apartment; 13 like apartments but prefer not to do any housekeeping; 63, or 3 per cent. prefer to live in an hotel or apartment hotel; 20, or 2 per cent. like boarding houses; 67, or 1 per cent. furnished rooms; 36, or 3 per cent. like life in an Organized Home, and 11, or 1 per cent. prefer a club; 473, or 47 per cent. prefer to live at home or with their families, but whether in a house, an hotel, or an apartment, do not say.

We have some data on the housing preferences of professional women for different ages. All of the age groups put as their first choice, living with their families. As this is, however, not primarily a housing, but a social question, we are more interested in their second choice. In the age group, 18 to 25, the second choice is the apartment, in the age group 21 to 25 it is the apartment or the hotel, and for all the ages thereafter it is the apartment. Organized Homes are preferred by a fair number between the ages of 26 and 30, after that the hotel becomes more popular, but the apartment is an easy first (Table T. 6b).

If one were to build for this professional group, obviously the most popular building would be an apartment house or apartment hotel (Table Org. 4).

The discussion on "suggestions for housing" shows what several of the members of this group feel would be the satisfactory solution for them.

VI

THE EMPLOYED COLORED WOMAN

General situation

For the past two or three years the reports of the housing shortage in that portion of Harlem occupied chiefly by colored people have indicated that the situation there is probably more acute than in other sections of Manhattan.

This for several reasons: first, Negro families have a much narrower limit of choice than white people. They cannot spread out into any part of the city they may fancy, but are held by custom, though not by law, pretty closely to well defined areas. Secondly, for the most part they have been in the habit of occupying the houses left vacant by the whites as they moved out of the neighborhood. During the past few years owing to lack of building it has been impossible for the whites to get houses elsewhere, and the colored have been hemmed in with no possibility of expansion.

The housing situation has been further aggravated by the unusual and disproportionate increase in population during the past several years. While the white population of Manhattan has slightly decreased and that of Greater New York increased but 15 per cent. in the decade between 1910 and 1920, the colored population increased 66 per cent. The natural increase of population has been supplemented by the arrival of many Negroes from the south, for which the increased economic opportunities during the war was partly responsible. There has also been an increased immigration from the West Indies.

The lack of proper housing for families is naturally accompanied by increased difficulty on the part of the employed woman in getting decent accommodations. The situation has been and is particularly serious for the young woman who comes a stranger to the city.

Provisions for the care of the transient class of colored people is very slight. This is unfortunately particularly true of the single, unattached colored girl. The Young Women's Christian Association's boarding house, which accommodates eighty-two

women, and four small boarding houses are all that is offered outside of private lodgings. Every apartment is so crowded with roomers as to form a menace to the health and morals of the community.

Data taken from the questionnaires

Let us now consider the data drawn from the questionnaires, which were the same that we used with the non-professional white women. The cards were filled out by 678 women.

Occupations

A glance at their occupations shows that the two great groups are the domestic and personal service workers, numbering 386, and the manual workers, numbering 173. The rest consist of 40 business and professional workers, 52 office workers and 27 miscellaneous—there being no saleswomen in this list. A detailed list of these occupations is shown in Table Col. 1.

Age and occupations

The ages of these women range from 15 to 70, but only four work after the age of 55. The mode of ages is 20 and the majority are under 30. This is younger than the white workers who form the largest groups between 15 and 40 years of age.

Let us see how the ages of these women accord with their occupations. The business and professional women are between the ages of 20 and 40, with only two beyond these extremes. The youth of these women is natural, when we consider that none of the more highly educated or paid professions are represented among the colored women whom we studied. However, this set of occupations begins with a little older group of women than any other, all of which begin in the 15 to 19 age group. The office workers range from 15 to 30, except for a few scattered women. The manual workers range from 15 to 40, and the miscellaneous workers from 15 to 55, with three over that age. We see, therefore, that the domestic and personal group is older as well as larger than the other occupational groups (Table Col. 6).

Residences

Practically all of these colored women live in Harlem, only 33 giving their residence as outside of Manhattan (Table Col. 15).

Earnings

A good many of the colored women did not tell their earnings, in fact, nearly one-sixth of those who filled in the questionnaires. From the 572 who answered we get the following facts: The weekly earnings of these women range from \$6.00 to \$46.00 a week. Six dollars is higher than the lowest white worker earns, which is \$4.00, but \$46.00 is lower than the highest earnings of the non-professional white worker, in other words the minimum earnings of the colored workers whom we have studied is higher and the maximum earnings lower than those of the white workers in the tables. The average wage, \$17.20 a week, is lower than the average of the white worker, which is \$19.15 (Table Col. 4).

Earnings by age

The girls of the 15 to 19 age group earn from \$8.00 to \$25.00 a week. From 20 to 24, they earn from \$6.00 to \$37.00 a week; and from 25 to 29, they earn from \$6.00 to \$43.00. The largest salary earned by a woman between 40 and 45 years of age is \$46.00, which makes this the highest paid group. The next age group declines to \$35.00 for its highest paid woman; the 50 to 54 group declines further to \$25.00, and the one person over 60 earns the pitiful sum of \$15.00 a week. This shows the peak of earnings to be between 40 and 45, but the mode of highest earnings is much below this age, being between 20 and 30 years. After the age of 30, the earnings decline, except in a few cases, to \$15.00, the wage of the woman of 60 (Table Col. 8). One wonders how the older colored women who are trying to support themselves on these meagre earnings succeed at all. For the young woman, the case is easier.

Earnings by occupations

Taking up the earnings by occupational groups, we find that the average earnings of the business and professional women is \$26.00, or considerably higher than any of the others. The office workers and manual workers come next with an average each of a little over \$18.00. Then the domestic workers follow with only \$15.85 for an average, while the miscellaneous workers bring up the rear with the average of \$12.52.

Rents by occupations

The rent paid weekly by the colored women we studied ranges from nothing, paid by nine, and \$2.00, paid by 38, to \$18.00 paid by one. The mode of rent paid is \$5.00, just half of the mode of rent paid by the white non-professional workers. There is some variation in rents according to occupations. The mode of rents for the business and professional women and for the office workers is \$4.00, while the manual and domestic workers pay a mode of \$5.00 and the miscellaneous workers only \$3.00 (Table Col. 3).

Rents by salaries

We now come to the relation of earnings to the amount paid for rents by the colored workers (Tables Col. 5 a-b). The twelve women who receive the lowest wage, \$6.00 a week, pay from \$3.00 to \$8.00 rent. The highest weekly rent is \$17.00, paid by a worker earning only \$22.00; the next highest is \$16.00 paid by a woman who earns the comfortable wage of \$36.00 a week. The woman who earns \$33.00 a week, gets her room for the modest sum of \$4.00, which leaves a good margin for board and other expenses; one who earns only \$16.00 a week pays the relatively high rent of \$11.00.

Four of these women pay all or more than their earnings for their rent, and 62 pay over half of their earnings. The mode of earnings is \$14.00, and the mode of rents is \$5.00—which means that the largest number of colored women studied pay over one-third of their earnings for rent. This is too high, especially when the earnings are so low that the two-thirds margin is scarcely adequate for all other expenses. Evidently, lower rents are very desirable for this class.

Dependents

How far a woman's earnings go is decidedly affected by whether she has dependents. The number of colored women who say that they have dependents is 340, or half of the number in the group. Seventy-four do not answer this question, but probably have no dependents. This is the same percentage of women supporting others as we found for the white workers. The relatives who are dependent are about the same, too,—the largest number being

mothers, then own children, and a few supporting husband or whole families.

With the wages paid these colored folk, and the relatively high rentals, one wonders how they can support in decency any dependents (Table Col. 14).

Housing

Of the 678 colored workers, 63 do not tell how they live. As among white women, we find living with the family the most common housing arrangement; 279 live that way. The next numerous way of living is not as with the whites, in housekeeping apartments, but in furnished rooms, 215 of these women living this way. We have been told that every apartment in upper Harlem contains as many roomers as it can hold and more than are desirable for health and morals. This suggests a reason for the low mode. Fifty-three of the women studied live in an Organized Home, most of these in the Young Women's Christian Association's rooming house. As the Young Women's Christian Association was kind enough to undertake to circulate some of our questionnaires we doubtless obtained a much larger proportion of women living thus than a more general survey would have given. Sixty-one say they live in housekeeping apartments, and nine in boarding houses (Table Col. 9).

Comparing the ages of the women of this group with their housing, we find that for every age group practically the same order is followed: the largest proportion live with their families, the next largest number in furnished rooms, next in apartment houses, and fourth in boarding houses. Age seems to bear no relation to manner of living (Tables Col. 12 a-b).

If age bears no relationship does the occupation of the worker make any difference in type of accommodation? (Table Col. 9). Consulting our tables, we find exactly the same facts true of each occupation as were true of each age group. The fair conclusion would seem to be that Harlem provides mainly the furnished room and apartment house and that the employed women, whether living with their families or not, must live in one or the other, and that only a few can be accommodated by the Organized Homes and boarding houses.

Housing and rents

As no factor is able to affect the rigid housing accommodations, let us reverse the question and see how the kind of housing affects the rents paid. Women living with their families pay from \$2.00 to \$16.00 for their lodgings. As, under the circumstances, the woman is equally liable to underpay her prosperous parents or pay more than a fair rent to help her dependent family, this range of prices means little to us. We are interested to know, however, that boarding houses cost these women from \$4.00 to \$18.00 a week, and furnished rooms from \$2.00 to \$16.00—although most rents are under \$11.00. Organized Homes receive from \$2.00 to \$13.00 a week, the regulation price apparently being \$3.00. So far as our figures go rentals are decidedly lower in this district than in general Manhattan (Tables Col. 10 a-b).

Housing by earnings

As the mode of rent of the furnished room is \$5.00, and that of the apartment house \$6.00, and of the Organized Home, \$3.00, while living with one's parents follows no rule, we might expect that the women earning the least would live in the Organized Homes, and that those earning most would live in the apartment house. Turning to our tables (Table Col. 11a), we find that the woman having the largest income, namely, \$46.00 a week, does live in a housekeeping apartment; of the three next best paid women two live in furnished rooms and one in an Organized Home. However, it is never from the extremes of high or low that we can best judge, it is from modes and averages. The mode of earnings of those living in apartments is \$14.00; of those living in furnished rooms from \$14.00 to \$20.00; and for the ones living in Organized Homes, it is \$12.00. This shows us that, as we had expected, those earning least live in Organized Homes, but it is not true that those earning most live in the apartment—they live in the furnished room (Tables Col. 11 a-b).

Preferred housing

Having learned that most of this class of women live in apartments or furnished rooms, we ask how they would prefer to live. One hundred and sixty-nine have no choice, or at least do not

express it. In stating the preference, no mention is made of the social circumstances, that is, whether they wish to live with their families, but only the type of house preferred. The first choice is the housekeeping apartment, which is preferred by 371, the second choice is the Organized Homes, which gets 89 votes; the boarding house comes next with 31, and then the furnished room with 18. We always seem to be obliged to accord the first place to the apartment. The next significant thing about these figures is the wide discrepancy between the number of those who live in furnished rooms and the number who prefer this type of housing. We found that 215 colored women live in furnished rooms and we learn that only 18 wish to do so. This is a sad commentary on the housing accommodations of Harlem. While 53 live in Organized Homes, it appears that 89 would like to do so; and although only 9 live in boarding houses, 31 would be glad to get into them. In fact, these women seem to choose anything rather than the furnished rooms into which they are forced. The age at which these women prefer any kind of housing does not vary much. On the whole, the group preferring the Organized Home is a little the youngest, and the group preferring the apartment a little the oldest, while the group desiring the boarding house is very young—only from 15 to 24 for the most part. The oldest person filling in her questionnaire declines to tell her preference—probably life has her dull acquiescence with any shelter. The same is true of the other three over 50 years of age. Of those from 40 to 50, the apartment is emphatically the choice (Table Col. 13).

Suggestions

Out of 678 cards filled out by colored women, only 48 contained suggestions as to housing. Of these, nine wished Organized Homes similar to the Young Women's Christian Association and one suggested the change that board should be furnished in the same building, which is not done in the Colored Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. One wished country homes for working women, and one definitely suggested apartments to consist of two to four rooms, with bath, hot water, plenty of light and air, and larger air shafts. One preferred rooming houses with meals on the premises, and one

wished more boarding houses. The rest of them wished small apartments where light housekeeping could be done, and they inveighed rather pitifully against what are the special evils of the Harlem accommodations, lack of air, congestion not only in the house, but in each room, lack of privacy, lack of kitchen privileges and the fact that the inferior gas seems commonly to be turned off at 9.30. There are, also, many bitter complaints about the prices of rooms, which often seem to be greater than the wage of the worker warrants. One Young Women's Christian Association secretary, speaking from a less personal point of view, makes the following practical suggestion:

"Facilities for personal laundry work, a kitchenette, reception rooms, baths, improved ventilating system, better lighting (both natural and artificial), and above all, proper and more wholesome provisions for men visitors are features of living conditions for women that make a crying appeal for adjustment."

The secretary of the New York Urban League says that the Young Women's Christian Association attracts more particularly a superior class of girls and women and that houses to accommodate the less intelligent or less well educated working girl are the great present necessity. He points out the large numbers of vacant lots in Harlem on which apartment houses could be built if capital were available.

VII

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOUSING

The last item on the questionnaire was the following: "Make any suggestion that occurs to you as to housing for employed women." Relatively few women availed themselves of this opportunity and quite naturally they were commonly of the professional and clerical class. Factory, mercantile and domestic workers paid little attention to the request. A few, however, expressed their need of lower rents and more housing.

The suggestions made by this group show a desire for companionship, hence a turning to the Organized Home, where the girls have "a chance to mingle with other girls, try to be friends instead of strangers, form clubs, have companionship," in short, "keep from being lonely and going out to seek pleasure."

But some of these girls object to "all their restrictions and regulations," and a good many wish the homes to be open to women over thirty years old.

Another set of suggestions is along the line of the apartment house with space saving and money saving devices. Says one woman: "Modern up-to-date housing for women should offer facilities for light housekeeping and the doing of laundry. The present high cost of living makes some definite economy necessary for many, and doing one's laundry is one possible and very satisfactory way of economizing."

Another says along this line: "Have a place for pressing on each floor. All girls want a place where they can cook occasionally."

The third suggests a workroom for those who need to sew.

All insist on good light and plenty of opportunity to bathe, and one urges an elevator.

One girl writes with feeling: "Two or three rooms with all modern appointments, that's living!"

Housing suggestions from clerical workers

Housing suggestions from clerical workers are more numerous and fuller than the last set: Some of them are as follows:

I Organized Homes:

1. For elderly women.
2. Without restrictions of age or salaries.
3. On club plan with unrestricted hours, reception rooms, and recreational director.
4. For girls, where they may, if they choose, cook their own meals and take care of their own rooms.
5. Club where a girl could get board and room with roommate for \$7.00 or \$8.00 a week, with sitting and dancing rooms.
6. Don't call whatever you build a "Home for Women"; girls must feel self-respecting.

II Housekeeping apartments:

7. Proper housekeeping apartments with lower rents.
8. Model tenements within walking distance of work.
9. Two or three rooms with kitchen, not kitchenette, for from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a month.
10. Build more medium class apartments for working people, that is of 2 to 4 rooms, if without an elevator not more than four stories high, with light and air, steam and hot water, rent not to exceed \$25.00 a month to be paid in weekly installments.
11. Small apartments on co-operative plan with janitor service and concierge who could be hired by the hour for cleaning, etc.

III Hotels:

12. First-class hotel for women, with small apartments, at moderate price.
13. Women's hotel run for expenses only. Board on European plan.

IV General suggestions:

14. Each working woman should have two rooms.
15. Every girl should have a separate room.

A number of these women lament the high cost of comfort in relation to their earnings. One says: "Living at home is the only reason I am able to make a presentable appearance. With prices as high as at present, and salaries for clerical workers not up in proportion, what is a girl going to do?"

Another writes in the same vein: "If I were free to choose

as a way of living I would prefer a housekeeping apartment. It is therefore very necessary that an employed woman receive a living wage in order to do this, and even then it will be necessary for her to share this apartment with one or more employed women, friends or relatives, in order to make both ends meet."

One suggestion of economy is that the apartments should be built with no fancy trimmings, "Let the girl do the trimming."

A specific suggestion is the following: "The residential section of lower New York is a positive disgrace to a city like ours. I believe if some of the unsanitary houses were torn down and small convenient apartments at moderate rentals built in their place, and I am sure the average business women would be only too glad to occupy them. It would save them many an hour's journey back and forth to business every day."

One clerical worker has worked out so definite a plan that it seems well to give space to it here. She addresses it "To Those Interested in The Welfare of the Anglo-Saxon Woman of The Middle Class Who is Obligated to Enter a Business Career:

"I would suggest the acquisition of land in area to permit of the erection of a twenty-five story building around a large court, the court to be laid out as an attractive garden, if only on a small plan. The idea of this is to permit of all bedrooms having outside air and light, and in the case of those facing on the court, a pleasant and cheering outlook. Words cannot convey the relief it is to many persons to turn from the noise and dust of the streets to a quiet nook, however small, where one can see grass and shrubbery.

"I would suggest that the building be partly arranged in apartments, consisting of bedroom and sitting room, for one or more individuals. that the balance be devoted to single bedrooms, that there be in charge of the building a House Mother in the real sense of the word, not a martinet, a woman of sympathy, knowledge of the world in a broad sense, deep understanding, to whom the girls and women could go for inspiration and counsel, and who would have an adequate number of assistants in the management of this Home-Apartment-Hotel, selected with the same care as the House Mother.

"I would suggest that there be included in the arrangement of the building, a large auditorium, where a dance would be given

by the House Mother at least one evening a week, to which tenants would have the privilege of inviting a friend, man or woman, and that there be provided a restaurant and cafeteria, serving wholesome, appetizing food at cost.

"I suggest that a laundry be installed to which tenants could bring their work and have it done at moderate cost.

"I believe there are enough men and women in New York City, interested in their fellow-beings, to give sufficiently of their wealth and energy to make this idea a reality. To those who would scoff at it, as Utopian, I would say that their attitude is born of ignorance of the struggle being waged by many thousands of girls of refined instincts and uprearing to live decently in this great city, even on good salaries, in the face of the huge rents and living costs.

"The whole existence—it is not life—is a vicious circle, with little or no opportunity for development mentally, spiritually or physically, and the homesickness, the discouragement and the stunting of mental and spiritual growth are all directly traceable to the never ceasing worry about making ends meet.

"If the money were to be given to buy the land, erect and furnish the building and then make the charges so low that the enterprise would be run thereafter merely at cost, it would be one of the greatest acts of altruism ever performed in New York.

"These suggestions merely outline what could be done by persons of noble impulse and large vision. The president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has shown the world the great measure of good resulting to thousands of people from the great heart and noble soul of one man."

Suggestions of business and professional women

The business and professional groups expressed themselves with so much clearness and definiteness when they wrote suggestions that we shall quote selections from them verbatim:

"Food is so high that eating in restaurants is impossible. Boarding houses are intolerable. Private families have too many restrictions."

"The best solution is an apartment house, the apartments consisting of one room, bath and real kitchen. The apartment house at 115 West 16th Street is a good example of combination bath

and kitchen. To save space, combination bath and kitchen is fine."

"There seems to be a scarcity of comfortable, well-built apartment houses in quiet respectable neighborhoods, that are available for people of small incomes. We *desire* things *simple*. Everything put on for show has to be paid for in rental, often making a home in a suitable neighborhood not to be had by a woman in industry. Small apartments that can be cared for without outside help are a necessity."

"I think the great need at the present time is for houses on the Allerton type (for men, 55th Street and Madison Avenue). Many women desire to have the privacy and the joys of a home, and need suites distinctively for women, or else apartments of four or five rooms. Women earning good salaries do not wish to deprive less fortunate women of their chances of obtaining rooms at the Junior League or Young Women's Christian Association. My room rent was raised 45 per cent. and owing to ill health I was unable to move to smaller and cheaper quarters. I walked up and down street after street trying to get a home in a decent neighborhood at a moderate price. I was forced to accept the increased rental as I could not afford the time to appear in court against my landlord."

"The people of New York should see that there are some apartments in the good sections of the city for refined, educated people, within their means. The one for the Ethical Society at 65th Street and Central Park West, is an example. Most apartments within our means are dark and badly managed, and are infested with roaches, bugs and moths."

"The great need is for flats of 3-4 rooms. Two women could have a four-room flat, two bedrooms, one kitchen and a living room. Three rooms would do for two women who had less salary. The dining room should be cast aside, there should be separate bedrooms of about equal size. The living room should have a closet that would do for clothing, in case it should also have to do as a bedroom, and there should be a dish closet near the door. A four-room flat at present has one living room, one dining room, one bedroom and one kitchen. This is wrong. A dining room is not needed. We need civilized sleeping places and a room to use in common for entertainment and dining. Floor space divided as

I have suggested will give a larger common room and two decent bedrooms. Of course there should be a bath."

"At present all small flats are either at the back or low down in a poorly lighted corner, or very expensive. Small flats seem also to be taken by women of ill repute. Briefly, build anywhere three or four room flats, ask a possible rent from the tenants' point of view, and keep out prostitutes, and wage-earning women will be helped."

In conversation with women who have thought of this question of how the employed woman can live in New York, we have met with many strong expressions of the feeling that it is the woman over thirty years of age, with an income of two or three thousand a year who has the greatest difficulty in finding what she wants. She cannot afford what she desires and has been used to,—two rooms and a bath; she can hardly obtain this even by going in with some other woman. If she manages to afford an apartment, she cannot afford a maid, and she ought not to carry a job and do her own housework. She cannot get into the Organized Homes, and no one thinks of providing anything especial for her. Whether the problem could be best met by a co-operative plan, or whether it would be reasonable for some agency to put up an apartment hotel or co-operative hotel or club, where a little sociability can be combined with comfort and privacy and yet be within the means of a woman with, say, an income of \$3000.00 is a question. Any such hotel should have a dining room, either obligatory or at choice, although a tiny kitchenette, where one might brew a cup of tea for a guest would add to the joy of the apartment. In such a hotel, the accommodations should vary to suit a single woman, two friends, or a family, and to fit varying incomes.

VIII

SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN HOUSING

Co-operative housing

Among the various suggestions made in the questionnaires, co-operative housing has appeared a number of times. An effort was made to find out what was actually being done along these lines in the city or sufficiently near to enable an employed woman to avail herself of it. The so-called co-operative ownership of large apartment houses does not help the situation so far as the rank and file of workers is concerned. Such an undertaking as the Jackson Heights Apartments in Queens puts self-owned homes within the means of the small group of well paid business and professional women and is more genuinely co-operative in technique than the co-operative apartments in the city which are purely commercial.

Two groups of employed women at least are experimenting in what are really co-operative boarding houses.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union furnished the capital to establish a non-profit making boarding house on Lexington Avenue near 36th Street. It is entirely self-governing and charges rates sufficient to lay aside a fund to repay the loan. It accommodates between 40 and 50 women and purposes to be a genuine co-operative enterprise in the near future.

An organized group of Finnish women maintain the Finnish Women's Corporate Home at 241 Lenox Avenue which is run on similar lines.

The Co-operative League of America states that the only genuine instance of co-operative ownership of a house in Manhattan so far as they knew is the Beekman Hill Co-operative Association, Inc. The following data was supplied by the president of the association:

Beekman Hill Co-operative Association, Inc., purchased four adjoining houses. These were well built brownstone front houses, 85 feet deep. In order to fit them for use and conform them to the Tenement House Law, a court had to be cut out of the center of the houses, cutting out the two dark rooms in each

house. The houses were then arranged in 34 apartments of two rooms, kitchen and bath. They are not uniform in size; the rental therefore, is based upon the number of square feet in the apartment. The rentals run from \$50.00 to \$57.50 a month. The owner of each apartment is a stockholder in the corporation and has one vote. In some cases two people share an apartment and each has a vote. Each stockholder pays \$2000.00 for her stock. Money has been loaned in several instances to women who had not enough to invest in a house, but who could give properly endorsed notes. It is estimated that the rentals will pay 5 per cent. on the capital stock.

The cost of making over was paid by a first mortgage, the interest of which was taken care of by the rentals. As the mortgage is reduced, rentals will decrease.

There is no dining room on the premises, but there are two general reception rooms on the ground floor. The only service furnished is that of the janitor and his wife. Telephones are in each room, but there is no central telephone. The rooms have no special modern features, but are very light and airy. They are not quite ready for occupancy.

Applications for stock and an apartment must be passed on by the Board of Directors, as it is of fundamental importance to secure reliable tenants. Arrangements are made for the withdrawal of stockholders, should that become necessary.

The situation of the apartments is from 343 to 349 East 50th Street, in a district not particularly congested, pleasantly near the river and convenient to elevated and surface lines of transportation.

A Girls' Community Club

The Girls' Community Club is a recent development of the Organized Home idea. It differs from other Organized Homes in that it is run on the cottage system. A central club house was rented at 109 East 30th Street by the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. This house contains a dining room, rooms where cafeteria lunches are served, recreational rooms, offices and a small number of bedrooms. In addition to this, the club has taken over four rooming houses within the block. Each house has been made over to accommodate about 25 girls. The

houses are run by landladies who ask to come into the system, and who are carefully investigated. The club stands ready to lend each a sum of money to furnish her place attractively. This all of them are expected to be able to repay within a year or two, making a comfortable living for themselves and taking the girls for from \$5.50 to \$7.50 a week for room only.

Each house has a parlor in which to receive company, but the recreation center is in the club house. All of the girls living in the model rooming houses must be members of the Girls' Community Club, and must pay for two meals a day and three on Sunday at the club dining room, at the flat charge of \$5.00 a week. A cafeteria, open to the public, is a means of income. Dues of \$1.50 are received from each member of the club.

The cottage plan allows for a small congenial group of girls, who may leave their doors open, visit back and forth and in general enjoy some of the social life of a college dormitory. It also allows for considerable friendly supervision on the part of the landlady. This Community Club has worked out so satisfactorily that a second center on MacDougall Street has recently been opened. In the Girls' Community Club the members must be under thirty years of age and earn not over \$35.00 a week. It is thought that clubs of this sort are not satisfactory where too great a latitude of age is permitted, and that it is better to keep the members somewhere near the same age. Similarity of tastes and occupations are apt to follow similarity of age and income. One thing that separates younger and older women is the desire of the younger to make as much noise as they please and the preference of the latter for quiet.

The financial standing of the Girls' Community Club is as follows: Money was loaned, in the first place, to alter and furnish the club house and to pay the rent for three years, but it is claimed that the committee has gradually put the club on a basis where, with its model rooming house, it can yield 10 per cent. interest on the cost. The club house is valued at \$95,000.00 and the present monthly profit from the rooms (after rent and other expenses have been paid), dues, members' dining room, and cafeteria, is said to average \$750.00. This added to income from rents now furnishes an ample revenue to meet the interest.

A possible objection to the Girls' Community Club as a housing

proposition is that it does not add to the existing facilities for housing. Making over old houses, as it does, would not seem at present to modify the enormous shortage of New York accommodations. This, however, might be obviated by building new rooming houses or possibly by building a large house and keeping each floor as a unit, practically a cottage.

An experiment in suburban homes

One of the older of the Young Women's Christian Association secretaries, whose work has brought her experience in housing problems, has had the initiative to start a real estate project in Westchester County. Greatly desiring a home, she undertook to furnish one not only for herself but also for others, and by taking advantage of acreage prices of land and quantity construction of houses has been able to reduce the cost of buying and building to a minimum. She claims that the cost of building today is not at all prohibitive, indeed, is reasonable if approached in a reasonable way.

Her colony is not exclusively for employed women, but includes families as well as spinsters. But as it is the scheme of a woman, it finds place here as a model. She offers a lot 40 x 115 and a house in a "like minded" community for \$6100.00, \$7200.00, or \$8300.00 according to floor plan. The payment of about \$60.00, \$70.00 or \$80.00 per month, respectively, would give occupancy of the house, pay for it in eleven years, and furnish the coal, taxes and electricity. The location is in beautiful Westchester, ten minutes by trolley from express trains to the city.

Women who want a home in the country near New York City, and are willing to invest money in it, would find such a scheme very practicable.

A group of socialized boarding houses

Although boarding houses are becoming more and more unusual, an interesting experiment in that line has been made in lower Harlem. Five years ago when there seemed to be a demand for boarding houses for girls, a charitably minded individual furnished two buildings, one to be used as a boarding house and the other as a club house for the club called "The Workers Amusement Club." A woman, who had done social work for over twenty

years, was interested in the project and ran the first boarding house. At that time, she was able to give board and lodging for \$8.00 a week. The Young Women's Hebrew Association found her boarding house such a delightful place to send their girls, that they wanted to enlarge it. They persuaded a philanthropist to buy two more houses and rent them to the landlady.

The club features were abandoned when the war came and the building was turned into a boarding house. The social worker rented two other boarding houses and now has six, in the neighborhood of West 118th Street. Two of these are liable to be sold at any time and she hopes before this happens to be able to buy them or arrange a long lease.

A married couple lives in each of the six houses. There is no definite chaperonage and there are no restrictions in the house—not even such as come from self-government. No one can be admitted to the houses who is not recommended nor can be kept who is not desirable. Otherwise there are no restrictions—as to age, wage, or religion. Most of the girls, however, are between 21 and 35 years of age.

The houses are divided into single rooms, double rooms and rooms holding three girls. The price is \$11.00 and \$12.00 for room and two meals a day. There is opportunity for washing, ironing, pressing and serving tea in the rooms, when the girls wish it. One of the houses contains a general dining room which seats about 80. As meals are served for two hours, the whole 126 can be accommodated.

Except for the furniture given at the beginning, and for the fact that a little money was loaned to her by a trust company, and afterwards repaid, the landlady has had no financial help, and the boarding houses have proved self-supporting. She states, however, that \$2000.00 a year should be put into replenishings.

In two houses there are sitting rooms, but in the others the only arrangements for company are the girls' rooms, which are generally furnished with couches. Where occupied by two or three girls, the landlady feels that the rooms become very proper sitting rooms. She says that in her early experience, she found the sitting rooms the most prolific source of trouble, and she is glad to give them up. In the largest house, she gives an occasional dance. She has encouraged a good many of the girls to join

Christmas Clubs and thus encourages thrift. On the whole, however, she lets the girls very much alone. Consequently, this house attracts a good many young women who object to institutional life, and who find an independent and, at the same time, friendly atmosphere here.

It is quite possible that other interesting housing experiments for women are being carried on in Manhattan, but if so they have not been brought to the attention of our committee.

TABLES

TABLE ORGANIZED HOMES FOR GIRLS IN THE BOR

NAME	ADDRESS	CONTROL	DATE FOUNDED	NUMBER ACCOMMODATED
CONTROLLED BY ROMAN CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS				
Casa Maria.....	251 West 14th.....	Augustinian Fathers of Assumption.....	1910	30
Devinclaire.....	415 West 120th.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	1914	200
Dominican Home.....	207 East 71st.....	Dominican Sisters of St. Vincent's Ferrirs Parish.....	1911	60
House of Our Lady for Business Girls.....	54 East 126th.....	Sisters of Divine Compassion.....	...	24
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls.....	253 West 24th.....	Sisters of Divine Providence.....	1899	130
Our Lady of Peace.....	225 West 14th.....	Sisters of Divine Compassion.....	1903	185
Regina Angelorum.....	116 East 106th.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	1914	110
St. Joseph's Patronage.....	523 West 142nd.....	Felician Sisters of St. Francis.....	1897	32
CONTROLLED BY LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION				
Branch Home.....	308 Second Ave.....	.....	1874	40
The Eva.....	102 East 30th.....	.....	1893	35
The Katherine.....	118 West 13th.....	.....	1911	41
Milbank Memorial.....	11 West 10th.....	.....	1919	42
The Rosemary.....	24 West 12th.....	.....	1908	38
The Sage.....	49 West 9th.....	.....	1869	49
CONTROLLED BY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION				
Central Club for Nurses.....	132 East 45th.....	.....	1910	250
Colored Women's Residence Hall..	200 West 137th.....	.....	1919	82
French Branch Boarding Home....	124 West 16th.....	Taken over.....	1913	16
Harlem Boarding Home.....	Temporarily out of quarters.....	existence while seeking new	1920	30
International Institute Boarding Home.....	119 East 21st.....	.....	1920	50
Laura Spelman.....	607 Hudson.....	.....	1920	200
Margaret Louisa.....	14 East 16th.....	.....	1891	120
Studio Club.....	35 East 62nd.....	.....	1908	65
Annex.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Tatham House.....	38th St. and Lexing- ton Ave.....	.....	1918	175
West Side Boarding House.....	460 West 44th.....	.....	1907	40
CONTROLLED BY MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS				
Anthony Home.....	119 East 29th.....	Privately.....	1913	105
Barbour House.....	330 West 36th.....	Brick Church.....	1917	120
Charles St. House.....	5 Charles.....	Privately.....	1914	16
Chelsea Club.....	434 West 20th.....	Chelsea House Association.....	1906	38
Chelsea House II.....	363 West 34th.....	Chelsea House Association.....	1906	38
City Federation Hotel.....	462 West 22nd.....	Federation of Women's Clubs.....	1909	50
Clara de Hirsch Home.....	225 East 63rd.....	Board of Directors.....	1897	90
The Co-operato.....	342 West 23rd.....	Board of Managers.....	1893	40
Elizabeth Home.....	307 East 12th.....	Children's Aid Society.....	1910	50
Emeline York-Tyndal.....	58 East 102nd.....	People's Tabernacle.....	1907	65

A

BOUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY

PRICE PER WEEK (including two meals a day and three on Sunday, unless otherwise stated)	RESTRICTIONS					
	Wage limit	Age limit	Nationality	Occupation	Length of stay	Religion
\$3.00—\$9.00 (three meals a day)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.00—10.00 (three meals a day)	Low	Young	0	0	0	Prefer Catholics
4.00—6.00	0	30	0	0	0	0
4.00 (transients)	0	Young	0	0	0	0
7.00	0	0	Primarily for French-speaking girls	0	0	0
5.25—7.25 (three meals a day)	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.50—6.50	0	0	0	0	0	Women of educa- tion and refine- ment.
11.50—17.00	0	0	0	0	0	Prefer Catholics
5.50	Low	Young	0	0	0	0
3.00—6.00 (three meals a day)	0	45	0	0	0	0
6.00—8.00	0	0	0	0	0	Protestant
6.00—8.00	15	35	0	0	0	Protestant
6.00—8.00	15	35	0	0	0	Protestant
6.00—7.50	25	35	0	Business girls	0	Protestant
6.00—8.00	0	0	0	0	0	Protestant
6.50—8.00	25	35	0	0	0	Protestant
16.50—20.00 month (room only)	0	0	0	Nurses	5 years	0
4.50—6.00 (room only)	Low	30	Colored	0	0	0
9.00—11.00 (three meals a day)	0	0	French speaking girls	0	0	0
1.00 night with breakfast	0	Young (18-20)	0	0	0	Prefer Protes- tants
.60 in room with 25 girls	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.50—9.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.00	\$20.00	30	Limited knowl- edge of English	0	0	0
3.00 (room only)	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.00—11.00	30.00	30	0	0	0	0
.75—1.50 (a night)	0	0	0	0	30 days	0
10.00—16.00	0	30	0	Students of art	0	0
3.00—8.00 (room only)	30.00	35	0	0	0	0
1.00—1.25, tran- sients (a night)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.50	20.00	30	0	0	0	0
7.50—9.00	0	0	0	0	While out of work	0
6.50—10.75	25.00	30-35	0	0	4 years	0
6.00—9.00	0	0	French	0	0	0
7.50—10.50	Low	30	0	0	0	0
7.00—10.50	0	35	0	0	0	0
6.50—8.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.00—7.00 (three meals a day)	0	14-21	Prefer Jews	0	0	0
6.00—8.00 (three meals a day)	0	Young	0	0	0	0
4.00—5.00	Low	Young	0	0	0	0
6.00	0	30	No Jews	0	0	Protestant

TABLE A

ORGANIZED HOMES FOR GIRLS IN THE BOR

NAME	ADDRESS	CONTROL	DATE FOUNDED	NUMBER ACCOMMODATED
French Evangelical Home.....	341 West 30th.....	French Evangelical Church.....	1889	24
Girls' Community Club.....	109 East 30th.....	Board of Directors.....	1919	107
Girls' Friendly Society Lodge.....	223 East 53rd.....	Girls' Friendly Society.....	1908	110
Glorieux-Dinsdale Club.....	1175 Madison Ave..	New York Deaconesses Association	1921	15
Greer House.....	123 East 28th.....	Church Women's League for Political Service.	....	40
Hannah Lavenburg Home.....	319 East 17th.....	Board of Directors.....	1904	30
Holy Cross House.....	300 East 4th.....	Sisters of St. John Baptist.....	1911	34
Home for Colored Girls.....	130 West 113th.....	Cathedral St. John the Divine....	1910	20
Huguenot Home.....	237 West 24th.....	French Church du St. Esprit.....	1900	31
Mrs. Humiston's.....	170 West 59th.....	Mrs. Humiston.....	1921	20
Junior League Hotel.....	541 East 78th.....	Board of Managers and City and Suburban Homes.	1911	326
Madchenheim-Vereins.....	217 East 62nd.....	Ladies' Society German Baptist Church.	1895	30
The Margaret and Sarah Switzer Home and Institute.	27 Christopher....	Board of Managers.....	1911	42
New York Hospital and Nurses' Club.	317 West 45th.....	Board of Directors.....	1918	160
Osborn Hall.....	426 East 26th.....	Bellevue Hospital Alumnae.....	1910	185
Sister Catherine House.....	210 East 46th.....	Board of Trustees.....	1874	20
Smith College Club's Apartment—Club House.	233 East 17th.....	Smith College Club.....	1921	80
Three Arts Club.....	340 West 85th.....	Board of Managers.....	1905	72
Vacation House.....	220 Madison Ave..	Board of Managers.....	1914	32
Varick House.....	11 Dominick.....	Board of Managers.....	1915	78
The Virginia.....	228 East 12th.....	New York Ass'n Women Workers..	1911	87
White Rose Home.....	262 West 136th....	White Rose Mission.....	1899	15
Young Women's Boarding Home..	333 West 22nd.....	Salvation Army.....	1919	25
Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n....	31 West 110th....	Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n....	1903	153

—Continued

OUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY

PRICE PER WEEK (including two meals a day and three on Sunday, unless otherwise stated)	RESTRICTIONS					
	Wage limit	Age limit	Nationality	Occupation	Length of stay	Religion
8.00-8.50 (three meals a day)	0	0	French	0	While out of work	0
10.50-12.50	30.00	35	0	0	0	0
12.00	0	Single girls	0	0	0	0
7.75-10.00	0	0	Prefer American	0	0	Prefer Protes- tant
10.00-17.00 (no meals Sundays)	30.00	0	0	0	0	Episcopal
4.00-6.00	0	25	0	0	1 year	0
6.00 (three meals a day)	Low	Young	0	0	0	Episcopal
2.00-5.00 (room only)	0	0	Colored	0	0	0
6.50-7.50 (three meals a day)	0	0	French speaking girls	0	0	0
7.00 (room only)	0	Young	0	0	0	0
8.00-12.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.25-6.50 (three meals a day)	0	0	German	Servants	While out of work	0
6.50	24.00	25	0	0	0	0
25.00-35.00 month (room only)	0	0	0	Nurses	0	0
16.50-27.00 month (room only)	0	40	0	Bellevue nurses	0	0
7.00-9.00 (three meals a day)	0	16-35	0	0	While out of work	0
8.00 wk., 1600 yr. (room or apt. only), cafeteria in building.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.00-12.00	0	30	0	Students or profes- sionals of music, drama or painting.	0	0
7.00 up (room only)	20.00	30	0	0	0	0
6.75-8.75	25.00	35	0	0	0	0
6.00-9.00 (three meals a day)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.00-4.00 (room only)	0	0	Colored	0	While out of work	0
8.00-11.00 (three meals a day)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.00-9.00	20.00	25	Jews	0	0	Jews

II

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TABLE R. R. 1
ROOMING ACCOMMODATIONS
DISTRIBUTION OF KINDS OF ROOMING ACCOMMODATIONS
Rooms Registry

ROOMING ACCOMMODATIONS	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASS'N	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not Given.....	313	2	...
Room Only.....	7,022—98%	576—49%	386—100%
Room and Board...	165— 2%	596—51%	...
TOTAL.....	7,500	1,174	386

TABLE R. R. 2
ROOMING ACCOMMODATIONS
DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT ROOMING
ACCOMMODATIONS
Rooms Registry

ROOMING ACCOMMODATIONS	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASS'N	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not Given.....	25	2	...
Permanent.....	4,517—62%	1,163—99%	199—52%
Transient.....	2,958—38%	9—1%	187—48%
TOTAL.....	7,500	1,174	386

TABLE R. R. 3

COST OF ROOMS

COMPARISON OF RENTS PAID FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT
ACCOMMODATIONS

*Rooms Registry**

RENT PER WEEK	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH		YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH	
	Permanent	Transient	Permanent	Transient
Not Given.....	186	155	...	...
\$1.00-1.99.....	...	...	...	...
2.00-2.99.....	6	4	...	...
3.00-.....	62	27	1	5
4.00-.....	139	20	15	37
5.00-.....	521	132	64	54
6.00-.....	632	71	54	50
7.00-.....	910	1,246	36	28
8.00-.....	873	608	17	10
9.00-.....	238	27	2	...
10.00-.....	585	408	8	5
11.00-.....	...	2	1	...
12.00-.....	161	93	1	...
13.00-.....	3	...	...	...
14.00-.....	56	150	...	...
15.00-.....	81	7	...	...
16.00-.....	23	1	...	...
17.00-.....	3	4	...	...
18.00-.....	13	1	...	...
19.00-.....	...	...	...	...
20.00-.....	13	...	...	...
21.00-.....	5	...	...	...
22.00-.....	...	...	...	...
25.00-.....	5	...	...	...
26.00-.....	1	...	...	...
28.00-.....	...	1	...	...
30.00-.....	1	...	...	...
31.00-.....	...	1	...	...
TOTALS.....	4,517	2,958	199	187
Lowest.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Highest.....	30.00	31.00	12.00	10.00
Mode.....	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00
Average.....	7.46	7.80	6.25	5.76

*The Young Women's Hebrew Association is not included in the tabulation since only 9 transient rooms were rented.

TABLE R. R. 4

COST OF ROOMS

COMPARISON OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR ROOMS ONLY IN THE DIFFERENT
REGISTRIES*

Rooms Registry

RENT PER WEEK	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASS'N	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not Given.....	292	11	...
\$1.00-1.99.....	...	1	...
2.00-.....	9	76	...
3.00-.....	87	160	6
4.00-.....	151	130	52
5.00-.....	629	133	118
6.00-.....	667	34	104
7.00-.....	2,055	9	62
8.00-.....	1,387	7	27
9.00-.....	245	...	2
10.00-.....	937	10	13
11.00-.....	2	...	1
12.00-.....	234	3	1
13.00-.....	3	...	...
14.00-.....	189	...	...
15.00-.....	77	...	...
16.00-.....	19	1	...
17.00-.....	5	...	...
18.00-.....	12	...	...
19.00-.....	...	...	...
20.00-.....	11	1	...
21.00-.....	5	...	...
25.00-.....	4	...	...
26.00-.....	1	...	...
31.00-.....	1	...	...
TOTALS.....	7,022	576	386
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$3.00
Highest.....	31.00	20.00	12.00
Mode.....	7.00	3.00	5.00
Average.....	7.85	4.09	5.86

*Both transient and permanent rooms are included in this tabulation, because of the small differences between their respective costs, as shown in Table R. R. 3.

TABLE R. R. 5
OCCUPATIONS. DETAILED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS
Rooms Registry

OCCUPATIONS	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
1. Not given.....	9	25	1
2. Artists.....	302	12	...
3. Accountants.....	35	3	...
4. Bookkeepers and cashiers.....	169	63	2
5. Business women...	239	38	8
6. Comptometer operators.....	19	3	...
7. Clerical.....	643	94	6
8. Day workers.....	...	...	8
9. Domestic— High Grade.....	863	19	83
10. Domestic— Medium Grade..	141	...	20
11. Domestic— Low Grade.....	251	...	26
12. Dressmakers and corsetiers.....	294	114	38
13. Factory hands....	80	25	6
14. Filing clerks.....	123	17	...
15. General workers...	...	...	4
16. Hair workers and manicurists.....	65	7	6
17. Instructors of music.....	94	17	4
18. Librarians and editors.....	117	12	1
19. Machine operators	70	43	6
20. Nurses and masseuses.....	927	39	26
21. Office and depart- ment managers..	23	5	...
22. Practitioners.....	46	9	...
23. Professionals— architects and lawyers.....	38	3	1
24. Religious and Y. W. C. A. workers	19	1	3
25. Saleswomen.....	277	185	5
26. Secretaries and executives.....	439	21	5
27. Sewing women, plain and fancy..	365	154	35
28. Social workers....	108	11	8
29. Stenographers and telegraphers.....	669	157	3
30. Teachers.....	474	39	56
31. Telephone and cash girls.....	231	19	3
32. Typists and dic- tophone girls....	88	34	...
33. Ushers.....	18	2	1
34. Waitresses.....	264	3	21
TOTAL.....	7,500	1,174	386

TABLE R. R. 6
OCCUPATIONS
OCCUPATIONS GROUPED BY KIND OF WORK
Rooms Registry

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not given.....	9—	25—	1—
Professional.....	2,106—28%	104—9%	96—25%
Office work.....	2,416—32%	411—36%	19—5%
Saleswomen.....	277—4%	185—16%	5—1%
Manual occupations.	809—11%	336—29%	85—23%
Domestic and personal service.....	1,584—21%	68—6%	168—44%
All others.....	299—4%	45—4%	12—2%
TOTAL.....	7,500	1,174	386
Total given.....	7,491—100%	1,149—100%	385—100%

TABLE R. R. 7 (a)

COST OF ROOMS

RENTS PAID WEEKLY FOR ROOMS ONLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS*Young Women's Christian Ass'n**Central Branch*

RENT PER WEEK	PROFESSIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	SALESWOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE	ALL OTHERS	NOT GIVEN	TOTAL
Not Given.....	81	89	4	32	74	10	2	292
\$2.00-2.99.....	2	1	...	1	5	...	...	9
3.00.....	14	18	3	22	26	4	...	87
4.00.....	24	46	7	34	31	9	...	151
5.00.....	128	178	23	104	171	25	...	629
6.00.....	171	272	23	84	92	23	2	667
7.00.....	554	575	65	221	587	49	4	2,055
8.00.....	422	490	56	123	235	60	1	1,387
9.00.....	83	88	10	22	33	9	...	245
10.00.....	299	303	46	67	175	47	...	937
11.00.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
12.00.....	79	86	13	20	29	7	...	234
13.00.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
14.00.....	78	47	5	11	37	11	...	189
15.00.....	26	31	4	8	2	6	...	77
16.00.....	12	5	...	1	...	1	...	19
17.00.....	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
18.00.....	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	12
19.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.00.....	1	7	...	1	2	...	...	11
21.00-21.99.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	5
25.00.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
26.00-26.99.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31.00.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL.....	1,987	2,250	259	752	1,503	262	9	7,022
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	...	\$2.00
Highest.....	25.00	26.00	15.00	21.00	31.00	18.00	...	31.00
Mode.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	...	7.00
Average.....	8.22	7.95	7.96	7.22	7.47	8.12	6.86	7.85

Since most of the cases in every step fall at the even dollar point, this point is taken as the most probable value of the lowest, highest, etc., case falling within the step.

TABLE R. R. 7 (b)

COST OF ROOMS

RENTS PAID WEEKLY FOR ROOMS ONLY ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n

RENT PER WEEK	PROFESSIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	SALESWOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE	ALL OTHERS	NOT GIVEN	TOTAL
Not Given.....	1	3	1	4	...	...	2	11
\$1.00-1.99.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.00.....	3	22	9	31	6	5	...	76
3.00.....	14	41	32	52	7	11	3	160
4.00.....	20	39	28	32	5	5	1	130
5.00.....	28	56	20	22	2	5	...	133
6.00.....	16	14	1	3	...	...	...	34
7.00.....	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	9
8.00.....	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	7
9.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.00.....	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	10
11.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.00.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
13.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.00.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
20.00.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS.....	94	184	95	151	20	26	6	576
Lowest.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	...	\$1.50
Highest.....	12.00	12.00	20.00	16.00	5.00	5.00	...	20.00
Mode.....	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
Average.....	4.96	4.27	4.01	3.71	3.15	3.38	3.25	4.09

Since most of the cases in every step fall at the even dollar point, this point is taken as the most probable value of the lowest, highest, etc., case falling within the step.

TABLE R. R. 7 (c)

COST OF ROOMS

RENTS PAID WEEKLY FOR ROOMS ONLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS*Young Women's Christian Ass'n**Colored Branch*

RENT PER WEEK	PROFESSIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	SALESWOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE	ALL OTHERS	Not Given	TOTAL
\$3.00-3.99	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	6
4.00-	16	1	...	8	26	1	...	52
5.00	29	5	2	11	69	2	...	118
6.00	23	5	3	24	39	4	1	104
7.00-	16	4	...	24	17	1	...	62
8.00-	2	3	...	13	7	2	...	27
9.00-	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
10.00	3	1	...	3	4	2	...	13
11.00	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
12.00	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	96	19	5	85	168	12	1	386
Lowest	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	...	...	\$3.00
Highest....	10.00	10.00	6.00	12.00	11.00	...	...	12.00
Mode.....	5.00	5.00 & 6.00	...	6.00 & 7.00	...	...	...	5.00
Average....	5.70	6.37	5.60	6.45	5.54	6.75	...	5.86

Since most of the cases in every step fall at the even dollar point, this point is taken as the most probable value of the lowest, highest, etc., case falling within the step.

TABLE R. R. 8 (a)

EARNINGS

SALARY RECEIVED WEEKLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(Note: This table includes women who rent rooms only)

Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n

WEEKLY SALARY	PROFESSIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	SALESWOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	ALL OTHERS	NOT GIVEN	TOTAL
Not given.....	57	35	26	34	13	9	2	176
\$2.00-3.99.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.00.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
8.00.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10.00.....	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	6
12.00.....	...	6	5	5	4	2	...	22
14.00.....	2	20	12	20	1	2	1	58
16.00.....	1	10	6	4	1	3	...	25
18.00.....	4	18	10	...	...	3	...	41
20.00.....	3	24	13	28	14	2	2	72
22.00.....	1	7	4	7	5	2	...	21
24.00.....	6	39	11	19	7	2	...	77
26.00.....	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	7
28.00.....	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	7
30.00.....	3	12	6	8	4	...	...	29
32.00.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
34.00.....	7	4	...	10	3	...	...	21
36.00.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40.00.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
42.00.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
44.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.00.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
50.00.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
60.00.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL.....	94	184	95	151	20	26	6	576
Lowest.....	\$14.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	...	...	\$2.00
Highest.....	48-50	40-42	30-32	60-62	16-18	...	...	60-62
Mode.....	25.00	25.00	21.00	21.00	17.00	...	...	25.00
Average.....	28.78	21.99	20.22	...	...	...	...	22.18

TABLE R. R. 8 (b)
EARNINGS
SALARY RECEIVED WEEKLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
Young Women's Christian Ass'n
Colored Branch

WEEKLY SALARY	PROFESSIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	SALESWOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE	ALL OTHERS	NOT GIVEN	TOTAL
Not Given.....	75	12	5	49	103	7	1	252
\$4.00-5.99.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6.00-.....	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
8.00-.....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
10.00-.....	8	1	..	3	10	1	..	23
12.00-.....	4	1	..	1	15	..	..	21
14.00-.....	3	2	..	9	16	1	..	31
16.00-.....	2	..	..	3	6	..	..	11
18.00-.....	..	1	..	4	8	1	..	14
20.00-.....	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	7
22.00-.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
24.00-.....	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	10
26.00-27.99.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
30.00-31.99.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
34.00-35.99.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL.....	96	19	5	85	168	12	1	386
Lowest.....	\$6.00	\$10.00	..	\$10.00	\$4.00	..	..	\$4.00
Highest.....	16-18	24-26	..	34-36	30-32	..	..	34-36
Mode.....	11.00	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	15.00
Average.....	11.86	17.57	..	19.61	14.17	..	..	15.61

TABLE R. R. 9

COST OF ROOMS

DISTRIBUTION OF SALARIES RECEIVED WEEKLY BY WOMEN GROUPED
ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF RENT PAID WEEKLY FOR ROOMS ONLY

*Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n**

WEEKLY EARNINGS	\$1.00-1.99	\$2.00-2.99	\$3.00-3.99	\$4.00-4.99	\$5.00-5.99	\$6.00-6.99	\$7.00-7.99	\$8.00-8.99	\$10.00-10.99	\$12.00-12.99	\$16.00-16.99	\$20.00	Not Given	Total
Not Given.....	1	22	34	44	47	14	5	2	5	1	...	1	...	176
\$2.00-3.99.....		1												1
4.00-.....														1
6.00-.....			1											1
8.00-.....		1												1
10.00-.....		1	4											6
12.00-.....		9	8	3	1								1	22
14.00-.....		6	27	15	4			1		1			4	58
16.00-.....		6	10	3	3	1		2						25
18.00-.....		6	12	9	9	1	1		1				2	41
20.00-.....		11	25	19	11	2	1		2		1			72
22.00-.....			5	10	6									21
24.00-.....		9	19	15	21	5	1	1	2	1			3	77
26.00-.....			3	2	2									7
28.00-.....			1	1	4	1								7
30.00-.....		2	7	6	9	4	1							29
32.00-.....					2									2
34.00-.....		3	3	10	5									21
36.00-.....								1						1
40.00-.....		2												2
42.00-.....			1		1									2
48.00-.....					1	1								2
50.00-.....					1									1
60.00-.....					1									1
TOTAL.....	1	76	160	130	133	34	9	7	10	3	1	1	11	576

*Salaries were not included in the Young Women's Christian Ass'n, Central Branch Records, and there were too few cases in the Colored Branch to make such a table valuable.

TABLE R. R. 10

COST OF ROOMS

DISTRIBUTION OF SALARIES RECEIVED WEEKLY BY WOMEN GROUPED
ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF RENT PAID WEEKLY FOR ROOM ONLY

(Note: In this table the rents are grouped by \$5.00 intervals and "Not
Given" cases are omitted.)

Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n

WEEKLY EARNINGS	RENTS PER WEEK, BY \$5.00 GROUPS		
	\$1.00-4.99	\$5.00-9.99	\$10.00-19.99
\$2.00-3.99.....	1	...	...
4.00-.....	...	...	...
6.00-.....	1	...	...
8.00-.....	1	...	...
10.00-.....	5	...	...
12.00-.....	20	1	...
14.00-.....	48	5	1
16.00-.....	19	6	...
18.00-.....	27	11	1
20.00-.....	55	14	3
22.00-.....	15	6	...
24.00-.....	43	28	3
26.00-.....	5	2	...
28.00-.....	2	5	...
30.00-.....	15	14	...
32.00-.....	...	2	...
34.00-.....	6	15	...
36.00-.....	...	1	...
40.00-.....	2	...	...
42.00-.....	1	1	...
48.00-.....	...	2	...
50.00-.....	...	1	...
60.00-.....	...	1	...
TOTAL.....	266	115	8
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$12.00	...
Highest.....	42.00-44.00	60.00-62.00	...
Mode.....	21.00	24.00	...
Average.....	20.52	26.48	21.50

TABLE R. R. 11

AGES

DISTRIBUTION OF AGES BY FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS

Rooms Registry

AGES	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASS'N	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not Given.....	331	33	167
15-19 } .....	...	195	18
20-24 }	4,204	506	74
25-29 } .....	...	254	51
30- } .....	...	74	33
35- } .....	...	36	22
40- } .....	...	40	11
45- }	2,965	16	6
50- } .....	...	11	1
55- } .....	...	5	1
60- } .....	...	3	1
65- } .....	...	1	1
70- } .....	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	7,500	1,174	386
Under 30.....	4,204-59%	999-88%	160-73%
Over 30.....	2,965-41%	142-12%	59-27%

TABLE R. R. 12 (a)

COST OF ROOMS

RENTS PAID FOR ROOMS ONLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

*Young Women's Christian Ass'n**Central Branch*

RENT PER WEEK	AGES			
	Under 30	Over 30	Not Given	Total
Not Given.....	164	119	9	292
\$1.00-1.99.....	...	...	...	...
2.00-.....	4	5	...	9
3.00-.....	36	47	4	87
4.00-.....	69	74	8	151
5.00-.....	360	238	31	629
6.00-.....	404	230	33	667
7.00-.....	1,122	827	106	2,055
8.00-.....	825	514	48	1,387
9.00-.....	129	109	7	245
10.00-.....	504	394	39	937
11.00-.....	...	2	...	2
12.00-.....	130	90	14	234
13.00-.....	1	2	...	3
14.00-.....	97	79	13	189
15.00-.....	47	28	2	77
16.00-.....	13	4	2	19
17.00-.....	2	2	1	5
18.00-.....	5	6	1	12
19.00-.....	...	...	...	...
20.00-.....	8	3	...	11
21.00-.....	4	1	...	5
25.00-.....	2	2	...	4
26.00-.....	1	...	...	1
31.00-.....	1	...	...	1
TOTAL.....	3,928	2,776	318	7,022
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	...	\$2.00
Highest.....	31.00	25.00	...	31.00
Mode.....	7.00	7.00	...	7.00
Average.....	7.86	7.84	...	7.85

TABLE R. R. 12 (b)

COST OF ROOMS

RENTS PAID FOR ROOMS ONLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n

RENTS PER WEEK	AGES											Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		Not Given
Not Given..	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
\$1.00-1.99	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.00-	10	31	18	6	5	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	76
3.00-	18	69	34	18	4	6	5	...	1	2	...	3	160
4.00-	15	50	34	5	4	12	1	4	1	...	...	4	130
5.00-	7	42	42	12	6	5	5	3	1	1	...	9	133
6.00-	...	12	11	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	34
7.00-	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
8.00-	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.00-	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
12.00-	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
16.00-	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20.00-	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	53	221	153	48	22	32	12	8	4	3	1	19	576
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	...	...	...	...	...	\$1.00
Highest.....	10.00	12.00	20.00	8.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	20.00
Mode	3.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Average....	3.60	3.87	4.47	3.96	3.91	4.66	3.83	...	...	\$4.06	...	...	4.09

TABLE R. R. 12 (c)

COST OF ROOMS

RENTS PAID FOR ROOMS ONLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

*Young Women's Christian Ass'n**Colored Branch*

RENTS PER WEEK	AGES													Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	Not given	
\$3.00-3.99	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
4.00	5	15	8	3	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	52
5.00	5	14	13	7	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	70	118
6.00	4	18	15	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	104
7.00	2	14	9	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	62
8.00	1	5	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	8	27
9.00 .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
10.00 .....	...	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
12.00 .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	18	74	51	33	22	11	6	1	1	1	...	1	167	386
Lowest	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$3.00
Highest	8.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00
Mode .....	...	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00
Average	5.22	5.80	5.96	6.48	5.36	6.13	...	...	5.60	...	...	...	...	5.86

TABLE R. R. 13

EARNINGS

DISTRIBUTION OF SALARIES RECEIVED WEEKLY BY WOMEN CLASSIFIED IN
GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE

(Note: This tabulation includes women renting rooms only)

Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n

WEEKLY EARNINGS	AGES												Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	Not given	
Not Given..	12	60	42	16	12	12	5	4	2	2	1	8	176
\$2.00-3.99	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6.00-	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8.00-	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10.00-	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
12.00-	3	9	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
14.00-	10	22	11	7	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	58
16.00-	7	11	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	25
18.00-	4	17	12	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	41
20.00-	9	35	15	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	72
22.00-	3	9	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
24.00-	4	31	28	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	77
26.00-	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
28.00-	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
30.00-	...	8	16	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
32.00-	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
34.00-	...	6	9	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	21
36.00-37.99	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
40.00-	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
42.00-43.99	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
48.00-	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
50.00-51.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
60.00-	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL..	53	221	153	48	22	32	12	8	4	3	1	19	576
Lowest.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 12.00	...	...	...	\$ 6.00	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.00
Highest.....	24-26	60-62	42-44	34-36	...	...	...	49.00	...	...	...	...	60-62
Mode.....	15.00	21.00	25.00	21.00	...	...	...	19.00	...	...	...	...	25.00
Average....	18.37	22.00	23.94	22.18	...	...	...	21.73	...	...	...	...	22.26

TABLE R. R. 14

NATIONALITY

NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED AMONG WOMEN RENTING ROOMS
THROUGH THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N

Rooms Registry

NATIONALITY	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not Given.....	160	2
American.....	5,078	368
Armenian.....	4	...
Australian.....	12	...
Austrian.....	40	...
Belgian.....	13	...
Bohemian.....	7	...
Canadian.....	232	1
Cuban.....	2	2
Czecho-Slavic.....	11	...
Danish.....	50	...
Dutch.....	16	3
English.....	421	9
Finnish.....	13	...
French.....	215	...
German.....	126	...
Italian.....	34	...
Irish.....	392	...
Jewish.....	50	...
Hungarian.....	21	...
Lithuanian.....	2	...
Mexican.....	3	...
Newfoundland.....	1	...
Norwegian.....	59	...
Polish.....	37	...
Porto Rican.....	9	1
Russian.....	40	1
Scotch.....	157	...
Servian.....	8	...
Spanish.....	15	...
Swedish.....	198	...
Swiss.....	66	...
South American.....	3	...
Welch.....	5	...
TOTAL.....	7,500	386

TABLE R. R. 15
CHURCH AFFILIATIONS

**CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OF WOMEN RENTING ROOMS THROUGH THE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**

Rooms Registry

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N CENTRAL BRANCH	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N COLORED BRANCH
Not Given.....	112	1
Baptist.....	319	86
Catholic, Roman.....	1,951	22
Christian Scientist.....	196	...
Congregational.....	268	7
Dutch Reformed.....	74	2
Episcopalian.....	1,195	45
Jewish.....	119	...
Lutheran.....	460	2
Methodist.....	567	85
Presbyterian.....	814	16
Protestant—unspecified.....	860	13
Quaker.....	6	...
Unitarian.....	53	...
Universalist.....	20	...
All others.....	41	...
No church.....	445	105
TOTALS.....	7,500	386

TABLE R. R. 16 (a)

COST OF ROOMS

COMPARISON OF RENTS PAID FOR ROOMS IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND
MARCH, 1920, WITH RENTS PAID DURING THE SAME MONTHS
IN 1921

Young Women's Christian Ass'n
Central Branch

RENT PER WEEK	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Not Given.....	25	23	9	46	13	5
\$2.00-2.99.....	2	...	1	...	1	1
3.00-.....	7	3	10	2	15	3
4.00-.....	22	7	20	4	15	7
5.00-.....	82	28	69	19	80	27
6.00-.....	57	38	63	20	57	23
7.00-.....	137	73	111	90	133	67
8.00-.....	81	113	46	64	60	48
9.00-.....	11	18	10	16	13	3
10.00-.....	58	62	49	42	63	37
11.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.00-.....	22	18	14	13	16	29
13.00-.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
14.00-.....	10	14	10	5	9	2
15.00-.....	10	2	6	5	5	7
16.00-.....	1	...	4	1	4	2
17.00-.....	...	...	1	...	1	...
18.00-.....	3	1	...	1	1	1
19.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.00-.....	2	...	2	...	1	1
21.00-21.99.....	...	...	2	...	1	1
25.00-.....	1	1	2	...	...	...
26.00-26.99.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	533	401	429	329	488	264
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Highest.....	26.00	25.00	25.00	18.00	21.00	21.00
Mode.....	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Average.....	7.64	8.17	7.55	8.10	7.46	8.24

TABLE R. R. 16 (b)

COST OF ROOMS

COMPARISON OF RENTS PAID FOR ROOMS IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND
MARCH, 1920, WITH RENTS PAID DURING THE SAME MONTHS
IN 1921

Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n

RENT PER WEEK	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Not Given.....	1	4	...	...	...	...
\$2.00-2.99.....	8	6	6	7	3	2
3.00-.....	13	18	10	15	10	8
4.00-.....	10	12	14	5	4	11
5.00-.....	11	14	5	10	7	8
6.00-.....	...	5	...	4	2	3
7.00-.....	...	2	...	1	...	1
8.00-.....	...	...	2	2	...	1
9.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.00-.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
11.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.00-12.99.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
16.00-16.99.....	...	...	...	...	1	...
20.00-20.99.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL.....	44	62	37	45	28	35
Lowest.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Highest.....	10.00	10.00	8.00	20.00	16.00	12.00
Mode.....	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Average.....	3.72	4.10	3.76	4.36	4.54	4.49

TABLE R. R. 16 (c)

COST OF ROOMS

COMPARISON OF RENTS PAID FOR ROOMS IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND
MARCH, 1920, WITH RENTS PAID DURING THE SAME MONTHS
IN 1921

Young Women's Christian Ass'n
Colored Branch

RENT PER WEEK	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
\$3.00-3.99.....	...	2	...	3	...	...
4.00-.....	...	3	...	...	1	2
5.00-.....	5	4	5	2	5	3
6.00-.....	3	1	1	...	4	2
7.00-.....	4	18	1	1	4	3
8.00-.....	1	...	...	2	2	...
10-00-10.99.....	...	2	...	1	1	...
TOTAL.....	13	30	7	9	17	10
Lowest.....	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
Highest.....	8.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
Mode.....	5.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	...
Average.....	6.08	6.33	5.43	5.77	6.29	5.60

III

INDEX OF TABLES

ORGANIZATION GROUPS—i. e., grouped according to establishment in which work is done, disregarding kind of work; includes also business and professional women.

- Table Org. 1 Cost of Rooms—Rent paid weekly
- Table Org. 2 Salaries or Wages (except business and professional women.
- Table Org. 3 Present Housing.
- Table Org. 4 Preferred Housing
- Table Org. 5 Dependents.
- Table Org. 6 Dependents—detailed list.
- Table Org. 7 Location of Housing.

TABLE ORG. 1
COST OF ROOMS. RENT PAID WEEKLY
Organization Groups

RENT PER WEEK	BUSINESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	337	1,968	1,233	898	4,436
Nothing.....	46	109	38	16	209
\$1.00-1.99 (taxes)	5	...	...	...	5
2.00-.....	7	3	6	4	20
3.00-.....	12	9	46	31	98
4.00-.....	19	12	51	33	115
5.00-.....	36	67	139	55	297
6.00-.....	54	57	117	52	280
7.00-.....	47	87	175	43	352
8.00-.....	55	102	208	71	436
9.00-.....	51	35	85	29	200
10.00-.....	94	215	351	103	763
11.00-.....	76	31	36	17	160
12.00-.....	72	78	146	47	343
13.00-.....	71	23	29	12	135
14.00-.....	47	25	40	13	125
15.00-.....	65	99	95	28	287
16.00-.....	34	12	19	6	71
17.00-.....	62	2	11	...	75
18.00-.....	36	15	21	6	78
19.00-.....	38	1	1	...	40
20.00-.....	47	15	10	11	83
21.00-.....	4	3	...	1	8
22.00-.....	7	1	1	...	9
23.00-.....	32	1	...	...	33
24.00-.....	6	1	...	...	7
25.00-.....	28	3	7	3	41
26.00-.....	6	...	2	1	9
27.00-.....	3	...	...	...	3
28.00-.....	19	...	...	...	19
29.00-.....	2	...	1	...	3
30.00-.....	6	...	1	1	8
31.00-.....	1	...	...	...	1
32.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...
33.00-.....	1	1	...	...	2
34.00-.....	9	...	...	...	9
35.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...
36.00-.....	2	...	...	...	2
37.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...
38.00-.....	4	...	1	...	5
39.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...
40.00-.....	1	...	...	...	1
Over 42.00.....	14*	...	...	...	14
TOTALS.....	1,456	2,975	2,870	1,481	8,782
Lowest.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.50
Highest.....	63.00	33.00	38.00	30.00	63.00
Mode.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Average.....	13.50	9.05	9.09	8.69	10.12

*See Table Oc. 6.

TABLE ORG. 2
EARNINGS
WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
*Organization Groups**

WEEKLY EARNINGS	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	42	781	145	968
\$4.00-5.99.....	...	6	...	6
6.00-.....	1	29	2	32
8.00-.....	1	12	2	15
10.00-.....	13	46	72	131
12.00-.....	266	111	206	583
14.00-.....	288	330	292	910
16.00-.....	339	427	196	962
18.00-.....	460	372	147	979
20.00-.....	441	295	139	875
22.00-.....	390	169	49	608
24.00-.....	274	143	83	500
26.00-.....	164	29	21	214
28.00-.....	60	40	24	124
30.00-.....	113	38	61	212
32.00-.....	32	12	7	51
34.00-.....	36	7	15	58
36.00-.....	13	1	3	17
38.00-.....	5	4	3	12
40.00-.....	15	7	10	32
42.00-.....	7	2	...	9
44.00-.....	6	2	2	10
46.00-.....	...	2	...	2
48.00-.....	...	1	...	1
50.00-.....	6	2	1	9
60.00-.....	1	1	1	3
64.00-.....	...	1	...	1
74.00-75.99.....	2	...	...	2
TOTAL.....	2,975	2,870	1,481	7,326
Lowest.....	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$4.00
Highest.....	75.00	65.00	61.00	75.00
Mode.....	19.00	16.00	15.00	19.00
Average.....	21.10	19.15	18.62	19.94

*Salaries of Business and Professional Women were tabulated on an annual basis. (See Table P. B. 3).

TABLE ORG. 3
PRESENT HOUSING
Organization Groups

PRESENT HOUSING	BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	41	22	52	32	147
Housekeeping Apt.....	374— 26%	332— 11%	599— 21%	293— 20%	1,598— 19%
With Family...	777— 55%	2,428— 82%	1,731— 62%	1,013— 70%	5,949— 69%
Boarding House	93— 7%	51— 2%	109— 4%	42— 3%	295— 3%
Furnished Room	133*— 9%	111— 4%	348— 12%	85— 6%	677— 8%
Organized Home	38— 3%	31— 1%	31— 1%	16— 1%	116— 1%
TOTAL.....	1,456	2,975	2,870	1,481	8,782
Given.....	1,415—100%	2,953—100%	2,818—100%	1,449—100%	8,635—100%

*19 Lived in hotels.

TABLE ORG. 4
PREFERRED HOUSING
*Organization Groups**

PREFERRED HOUSING	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	517	550	402	1,469
Housekeeping Apt.....	1,612— 65%	1,686— 72%	702— 65%	4,000— 68%
Boarding House.....	187— 8%	166— 7%	83— 8%	436— 8%
Furnished Room.....	19— 1%	38— 2%	10— 1%	67— 1%
Organized Home.....	640— 26%	430— 19%	284— 26%	1,354— 23%
TOTAL.....	2,975	2,870	1,481	7,326
Given.....	2,458—100%	2,320—100%	1,079—100%	5,857—100%

*For Business and Professional, see Table B. P. 5.

TABLE ORG. 5
DEPENDENTS
Organization Groups

DEPENDENTS	BUSINESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	830	1,564	1,354	681	4,429
Parents*.....	366	1,148	988	555	3,057
Own Children*....	39	49	298	134	520
Other Persons....	221	214	230	111	776
TOTAL.....	1,456	2,975	2,870	1,481	8,782
Per cent with Dependents....	43%	47%	53%	54%	50%

*Those supporting both children and parents are counted as supporting *children*.

Those supporting other relatives as well as parents are counted as supporting *parents*.

TABLE ORG. 6
DEPENDENTS
DETAILED LIST
Total, Not Including Business and Professional

DEPENDENTS	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	1,564	1,354	681	3,599
Parents.....	223	262	207	692
Parents and Sister.....	1	1	4	6
Parents and Brother.....	...	1	...	1
Parents and Husband.....	...	1	...	1
Father.....	34	38	24	96
Father and Sister.....	4	7	1	12
Father and Brother.....	...	1	2	3
Mother.....	795	627	295	1,717
Mother and Sister.....	63	32	15	110
Mother and Brother.....	22	16	6	44
Mother and Grandparent.....	2	1	...	3
Mother and Grandparents.....	1	...	1	2
Mother and Aunt.....	3	1	...	4
Children.....	37	271	125	433
Children and Husband.....	...	1	...	1
Children and Parents.....	1	...	...	1
Children and Father.....	...	...	1	1
Children and Mother.....	9	24	8	41
Children and Sister.....	...	2	...	2
Children and Grandparents.....	2	...	...	2
Sister.....	103	115	49	267
Sister and Brother.....	22	8	7	37
Sister and Aunt.....	1	...	...	1
Brother.....	30	23	12	65
Grandparents.....	10	8	3	21
Grandparents and Husband.....	...	1	...	1
Grandparents and Aunt.....	...	...	1	1
Grandparents and Sister.....	1	...	...	1
Aunt.....	25	20	9	54
Aunt and Sister.....	3	...	...	3
Husband.....	...	19	13	32
Others.....	19	36	17	72
TOTAL.....	2,975	2,870	1,481	7,326

TABLE ORG. 7
LOCATION OF RESIDENCE
*Organization Groups**

LOCATION	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Brooklyn.....	712	458	171	1,341
Queens.....	70	40	7	117
Bronx.....	366	254	94	714
Staten Island.....	23	25	4	52
Long Island.....	178	136	34	348
New Jersey.....	247	165	53	465
Westchester.....	111	34	10	155
Manhattan.....	1,101	1,639	1,067	3,807
Elsewhere.....	167	119	41	327
TOTAL.....	2,975	2,870	1,481	7,326

*This information was not procured from the Business and Professional Group.

IV

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OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS:—i. e., Grouped according to kind of work done, disregarding kind of establishment.

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NOTE: Dependents, location of housing and age, have not been tabulated by occupational groups.

TABLE OC. 1
OCCUPATIONS
DETAILED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS
Stores

OCCUPATIONS	NUMBER
Not Given.....	1
Apprentices.....	10
Buyers and Advertisers.....	30
Bookkeepers and Accountants.....	91
Cashiers.....	126
Cleaners, Cooks, Waitresses.....	82
Clerical Workers and Stock Girls.....	347
Correspondents.....	8
Demonstrators.....	19
Filing and Checking Clerks.....	52
Instructors.....	38
Mail Order, Complaint Clerks, etc.....	19
Managers.....	14
Manicurists and Hairdressers.....	26
Messengers.....	15
Packers and Stampers.....	62
Saleswomen.....	1,701
Sewing Women.....	93
Stenographers and Secretaries.....	50
Telephone Operators.....	7
Typists and Dictophone Operators.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	29
TOTAL.....	2,870

TABLE OC. 2
OCCUPATIONS
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF WORK
Stores

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NUMBER
Office Work.....	772
Saleswomen.....	1,755
Manual Occupations.....	94
Domestic and Personal Service.....	109
All Others.....	139
Not Given.....	1
TOTAL.....	2,870

TABLE OC. 3
OCCUPATIONS. DETAILED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS
Factories

OCCUPATION	NUMBER
Not Given.....	3
Addressographers.....	13
Bookbinders.....	54
Candy Workers.....	269
Cleaners and Blockers.....	7
Clerical Workers.....	100
Designers and Fashion Artists.....	10
Domestic Workers.....	65
Elevator Girls.....	11
Embroiderers and Crocheters.....	26
Factory Hands.....	145
Feather and Flower Workers.....	7
Finishers and Hemstitchers.....	19
Gold Layers.....	12
Hairdressers and Manicurists.....	5
Labellers.....	42
Lace Workers.....	8
Laundry Pressers.....	13
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Sewers.....	321
Operators on Drugs.....	54
Operators on Shoes, Straw, etc.....	44
Packers of Drugs.....	44
Power Press Operators.....	14
Sample Mounters, Pattern Folders, etc.....	12
Sanitation and Laboratory Workers.....	30
Sewers on Ties and Waists.....	27
Stenographers, Secretaries and Typists.....	25
Supervisors and Examiners.....	35
Telephone and Telegraph Operators.....	9
Waitresses.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	46
TOTAL.....	1,481

TABLE OC. 4
OCCUPATIONS—CLASSIFIED LIST—FACTORIES

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	NUMBER
Not Given.....	3
Office Work.....	155
Manual Occupations.....	599
Domestic and Personal Service.....	71
All Others.....	653
TOTAL.....	1,481

TABLE OC. 5 (a)

COST OF HOUSING

RENT PAID WEEKLY BY WOMEN EMPLOYED AS OFFICE WORKERS IN
DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS*Office Work*

RENT PER WEEK	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	1,968	445	110	2,523
Nothing.....	109	18	3	130
\$2.00-2.99.....	3	2	...	5
3.00-.....	9	8	2	19
4.00-.....	12	8	7	27
5.00-.....	67	27	2	96
6.00-.....	57	24	4	85
7.00-.....	87	32	5	124
8.00-.....	102	52	4	158
9.00-.....	35	10	...	45
10.00.....	215	66	11	292
11.00-.....	31	8	5	44
12.00-.....	78	28	...	106
13.00-.....	23	6	1	30
14.00-.....	25	4	...	29
15.00-.....	99	21	1	121
16.00-.....	12	4	...	16
17.00-.....	2	...	...	2
18.00-.....	15	4	...	19
19.00-.....	1	1	...	2
20.00.....	15	2	...	17
21.00-.....	3	...	...	3
22.00-.....	1	1	...	2
23.00-.....	1	...	...	1
24.00-.....	1	...	...	1
25.00-25.99.....	3	1	...	4
33.00-.....	1	...	...	1
TOTAL.....	2,975	772	155	3,902
Lowest.....	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing
Highest.....	\$33.00	\$22.00	\$15.00	\$33.00
Mode.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Average.....	9.05	8.70	7.29	8.91

TABLE OC. 5 (b)
COST OF HOUSING
RENT PAID WEEKLY BY WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MANUAL OCCUPATIONS
IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS
Manual Occupations

RENT PER WEEK	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	42	322	364
Nothing.....	...	7	7
\$2.00-2.99.....	...	1	1
3.00-.....	1	14	15
4.00-.....	3	13	16
5.00-.....	8	19	27
6.00-.....	6	21	27
7.00-.....	6	15	21
8.00-.....	4	29	33
9.00-.....	3	8	11
10.00-.....	8	53	61
11.00-.....	2	8	10
12.00-.....	5	29	34
13.00-.....	1	7	8
14.00-.....	...	7	7
15.00-.....	3	23	26
16.00-.....	...	5	5
17.00-.....	...	...	...
18.00-.....	2	5	7
19.00-.....	...	...	...
20.00-.....	...	10	10
21.00-.....	...	1	1
22.00-.....	...	...	...
23.00-.....	...	...	...
25.00-.....	...	1	1
30.00-.....	...	1	1
TOTAL.....	94	599	693
Lowest.....	\$3.00	Nothing	Nothing
Highest.....	18.00	30.00	30.00
Mode.....	...	10.00	10.00
Average.....	8.62	9.65	9.48

TABLE OC. 5 (c)

COST OF HOUSING

RENT PAID WEEKLY BY WOMEN EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL
SERVICE IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS

Domestic and Personal Service

RENT PER WEEK	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	56	29	85
Nothing.....	...	1	1
\$2.00-2.99.....	...	...	...
3.00-.....	5	4	9
4.00-.....	5	3	8
5.00-.....	9	9	18
6.00-.....	5	6	11
7.00-.....	5	3	8
8.00-.....	7	3	10
9.00-.....	1	1	2
10.00-.....	15	5	20
11.00-.....	...	3	3
12.00-12.99.....	1	2	3
18.00-.....	...	1	1
19.00-.....	...	...	...
20.00-.....	...	1	1
TOTAL.....	109	71	180
Lowest.....	\$3.00	Nothing	Nothing
Highest.....	12.00	20.00	20.00
Mode.....	10.00	5.00	10.00
Average.....	7.02	7.24	7.12

TABLE OC. 6
COST OF HOUSING

RENT PAID WEEKLY BY WOMEN IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational Groups

RENT PER WEEK	BUSINESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORK	SALES- WOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPA- TIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Not Given.....	337	2,523	650	364	85
Nothing.....	46	130	17	7	1
\$1.00-1.99.....	5	...	...	...	...
2.00-.....	7	5	4	1	...
3.00-.....	12	19	26	15	9
4.00-.....	19	27	31	16	8
5.00-.....	36	96	84	27	18
6.00-.....	54	85	75	27	11
7.00-.....	47	124	116	21	8
8.00-.....	55	158	132	33	10
9.00-.....	51	45	67	11	2
10.00-.....	94	292	241	61	20
11.00-.....	76	44	22	10	3
12.00-.....	72	106	108	34	3
13.00-.....	71	30	22	8	...
14.00-.....	47	29	36	7	...
15.00-.....	65	121	70	26	...
16.00-.....	34	16	14	5	...
17.00-.....	62	2	10	...	...
18.00-.....	36	19	14	7	1
19.00-.....	38	2	...	...	...
20.00-.....	47	17	5	10	1
21.00-.....	4	3	...	1	...
22.00-.....	7	2	...	...	...
23.00-.....	32	1	...	...	...
24.00-.....	6	1	...	...	...
25.00-.....	28	4	6	1	...
26.00-.....	6	...	2	...	...
27.00-.....	3	...	...	...	...
28.00-.....	19	...	...	...	...
29.00-.....	2	...	1	...	...

TABLE OC. 6—Continued

COST OF HOUSING

RENT PAID WEEKLY BY WOMEN IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational Groups

RENT PER WEEK	BUSINESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORK	SALES- WOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPA- TIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE
30.00-	6	...	1	1	...
31.00-	1	...	...	...	...
32.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
33.00-	1	1	1	...	...
34.00-	9	...	...	...	...
35.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
36.00-	2	...	...	...	...
37.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
38.00-	4	...	1	...	...
39.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
40.00-	1	...	...	...	...
41.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
42.00-	1	...	...	...	...
43.00-	1	...	...	...	...
44.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
45.00-	1	...	...	...	...
46.00-	2	...	...	...	...
47.00-	1	...	...	...	...
48.00-	3	...	...	...	...
49.00- .....	...	...	...	...	...
50.00-	2	...	...	...	...
51.00-	2	...	...	...	...
63.00-	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	1,456	3,902	1,755	693	180
Lowest.....	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing
Highest.....	\$63.00	\$33.00	\$38.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
Mode.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Average.....	13.50	8.91	9.55	9.48	7.12

TABLE OC. 7 (a)

EARNINGS

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED AS OFFICE WORKERS IN
DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS*Office Work*

EARNINGS PER WEEK	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	42	163	10	215
\$4.00-5.99.....	...	...	...	...
6.00-.....	1	...	...	1
8.00-.....	1	6	...	7
10.00-.....	13	24	7	44
12.00-.....	266	41	8	315
14.00-.....	288	112	23	423
16.00-.....	339	129	22	490
18.00-.....	460	103	32	595
20.00-.....	441	87	21	549
22.00-.....	390	41	7	438
24.00-.....	274	41	11	326
26.00-.....	164	8	2	174
28.00-.....	60	3	...	63
30.00-.....	113	6	2	121
32.00-.....	32	2	2	36
34.00-.....	36	1	2	39
36.00-.....	13	...	...	13
38.00-.....	5	1	2	8
40.00-.....	15	2	4	21
42.00-.....	7	1	...	8
44.00-.....	6	1	...	7
46.00-.....	...	...	...	...
48.00-.....	...	...	...	...
50.00-51.99.....	6	...	...	6
60.00-61.99.....	1	...	...	1
74.00-75.99.....	2	...	...	2
TOTAL.....	2,975	772	155	3,902
Lowest.....	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$7.00
Highest.....	75.00	45.00	41.00	75.00
Mode.....	19.00	17.00	19.00	19.00
Average.....	21.10	18.54	19.64	20.62

TABLE OC. 7 (b)

EARNINGS

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANUAL WORKERS IN
DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS*Manual Occupations*

EARNINGS PER WEEK	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	20	76	96
\$4.00-5.99.....	...	...	...
6.00-.....	2	...	2
8.00-.....	...	...	...
10.00-.....	5	27	32
12.00-.....	5	62	67
14.00-.....	4	100	104
16.00-.....	3	31	34
18.00-.....	9	59	68
20.00-.....	9	70	79
22.00-.....	12	32	44
24.00-.....	10	49	59
26.00-.....	6	13	19
28.00-.....	...	19	19
30.00-.....	6	43	49
32.00-.....	1	2	3
34.00-.....	1	9	10
36.00-.....	...	1	1
38.00-.....	...	1	1
40.00-.....	1	3	4
42.00-.....	...	...	...
44.00-.....	...	1	1
46.00-.....	...	...	...
48.00-.....	...	...	...
50.00-51.99.....	...	1	1
60.00-.....	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	94	599	693
Lowest.....	\$7.00	\$11.00	\$7.00
Highest.....	41.00	51.00	51.00
Mode.....	23.00	15.00	15.00
Average.....	21.46	20.25	20.24

TABLE OC. 7 (c)
EARNINGS
WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED AS DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL
WORKERS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS
Domestic and Personal Service

EARNINGS PER WEEK	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTALS
Not Given.....	27	25	52
\$4.00-5.99.....	1	...	1
6.00-.....	23	1	24
8.00-.....	4	2	6
10.00-.....	7	5	12
12.00-.....	6	6	12
14.00-.....	6	8	14
16.00-.....	11	4	15
18.00-.....	10	1	11
20.00-.....	10	7	17
22.00-.....	3	...	3
24.00-.....	1	6	7
26.00-.....	...	1	1
28.00-.....	...	...	...
30.00-.....	...	1	1
32.00-.....	...	...	...
34.00-.....	...	1	1
36.00-.....	...	...	...
38.00-.....	...	...	...
40.00-.....	...	2	2
42.00-.....	...	...	...
44.00-.....	...	1	1
TOTAL.....	109	71	180
Lowest.....	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$4.00
Highest.....	25.00	45.00	45.00
Mode.....	7.00	15.00	7.00
Average.....	13.76	19.17	15.70

TABLE OC. 8
EARNINGS
COMPARISON OF WAGES RECEIVED WEEKLY
*Occupational Groups**

EARNINGS PER WEEK	OFFICE WORK	MANUAL OCCUPA- TIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Not Given.....	215	96	52
Nothing.....	...	...	...
\$4.00-5.99.....	...	...	1
6.00-.....	1	2	24
8.00-.....	7	...	6
10.00-.....	44	32	12
12.00-.....	315	64	12
14.00-.....	423	104	14
16.00-.....	490	34	15
18.00-.....	595	68	11
20.00-.....	549	79	17
22.00-.....	438	44	3
24.00-.....	326	59	7
26.00-.....	174	19	1
28.00-.....	63	19	...
30.00-.....	121	49	1
32.00-.....	36	3	...
34.00-.....	39	10	1
36.00-.....	13	1	...
38.00-.....	8	1	...
40.00-.....	21	4	2
42.00-.....	8	...	...
44.00-.....	7	1	1
46.00-.....	...	...	...
48.00-.....	...	...	...
50.00-.....	6	1	...
60.00-.....	1	...	...
74.00-.....	2	...	...
TOTAL.....	3,902	693	180
Lowest.....	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$4.00
Highest.....	61.00	51.00	45.00
Mode.....	19.00	15.00	7.00
Average.....	20.62	20.34	15.70

*Salaries of Business and Professional Women were tabulated by annual earnings. See Table P. B. 3.

TABLE OC. 9 (a)

PRESENT HOUSING

PRESENT HOUSING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED AS OFFICE
WORKERS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS*Office Workers*

HOUSING CONDITIONS	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	22	9	6	37
Housekeeping Apt.....	332	75	26	433
With Family.....	2,428	620	111	3,159
Boarding House.....	51	16	5	72
Furnished Room.....	111	41	6	158
Organized Home.....	31	11	1	43
TOTAL	2,975	772	155	3,902

TABLE OC. 9 (b)

PRESENT HOUSING

PRESENT HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MANUAL
OCCUPATIONS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS*Manual Occupations*

HOUSING	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTALS
Not Given.....	1	8	9
Housekeeping Apt.....	26	123	149
With Family.....	53	407	460
Boarding House.....	5	20	25
Furnished Room.....	9	32	41
Organized Home.....	...	9	9
TOTAL.....	94	599	693

TABLE OC. 9 (c)

PRESENT HOUSING

PRESENT HOUSING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC
AND PERSONAL SERVICE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS

PRESENT HOUSING	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE		
	Stores	Factories and Trade Schools	Total
Not Given.....	5	2	7
Housekeeping Apartment.....	53	29	82
With Family.....	30	28	58
Boarding House.....	2	...	2
Rooming House.....	19	10	29
Organized Home.....	...	2	2
TOTAL.....	109	71	180

TABLE OC. 10

PRESENT HOUSING

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

PRESENT HOUSING	BUSINESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	SALES- WOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPA- TIONS	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Not Given.....	41—	37—	36—	9—	7—
Housekeeping Apt. .	374— 26%	433— 11%	408— 24%	149— 22%	82— 47%
With Family.....	777— 55%	3,159— 82%	947— 55%	460— 67%	58— 34%
Boarding House....	93— 7%	72— 2%	81— 5%	25— 4%	2— 1%
Furnished Room....	133— 9%	158— 4%	266— 15%	41— 6%	29— 17%
Organized Home....	38— 3%	43— 1%	17— 1%	9— 1%	2— 1%
TOTAL.....	1,456	3,902	1,755	693	180
Total Given.....	1,415—100%	3,865—100%	1,719—100%	684—100%	173—100%

TABLE OC. 11 (a)

PREFERRED HOUSING

PREFERRED HOUSING OF WOMEN EMPLOYED AS OFFICE WORKERS IN
DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS*Office Workers*

PREFERRED HOUSING	OFFICES	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	517	178	42	737
Housekeeping Apt.....	1,612—65.6%	403—67.8%	71—62.8%	2,086—66%
Boarding House.....	187— 7.6%	50— 8.4%	5— 4.5%	242— 7%
Furnished Room.....	19— .8%	8— 1.4%	...	27—1%
Organized Home.....	640— 26%	133—22.4%	37—32.7%	810—6%
TOTAL.....	2,975	772	155	3,902
Given.....	2,458—100%	594—100%	113—100%	3,165—100%

TABLE OC. 11 (b)

PREFERRED HOUSING

PREFERRED HOUSING OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MANUAL WORK IN
DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS*Manual Workers*

PREFERRED HOUSING	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	23—	176—	199
Housekeeping Apt.....	56—78.9%	290—68.6%	346—70%
Boarding House.....	1— 1.4%	30— 7.1%	31— 6%
Furnished Room.....	1— 1.4%	6— 1.4%	7— 2%
Organized Home.....	13—18.3%	97—22.9%	110—22%
TOTAL.....	94	599	693
Given.....	71—100%	423—100%	494—100%

TABLE OC. 11 (c)

PREFERRED HOUSING

PREFERRED HOUSING OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC AND
PERSONAL SERVICE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS*Domestic and Personal Service*

PREFERRED HOUSING	STORES	FACTORIES AND TRADE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Not Given.....	18—	16—	34—
Housekeeping Apt.....	74—81.3%	33— 60%	107—73%
Boarding House.....	9— 9.9%	1— 1.8%	10— 7%
Furnished Room.....	1— 1.1%	...	1— 1%
Organized Home.....	7— 7.7%	21—38.2%	28—19%
TOTAL	109	71	180
Given.....	91—100%	55—100%	146—100%

TABLE OC. 12

PREFERRED HOUSING

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EXCEPT BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

PREFERRED HOUSING	OFFICE WORK	SALES- WOMEN	MANUAL OCCUPA- TIONS	DOMESTICS AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Not Given.....	737	306	199	34
Housekeeping Apt.....	2,086—66%	1,074—74%	346—70%	107—73%
Boarding House.....	242— 7%	102— 7%	31— 6%	10— 7%
Furnished Room.....	27— 1%	25— 2%	7— 2%	1— 1%
Organized Home.....	810—26%	248—17%	110—22%	28—19%
TOTALS	3,902	1,755	693	180
Total Given.....	3,165—100%	1,449—100%	494—100%	146—100%

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- Table B. P. 5 Preferred Housing.

TABLE B. P. 1
OCCUPATIONS
Business and Professional Women

OCCUPATION	NUMBER
Lawyers.....	11
Librarians.....	156
Nurses.....	29
Physicians.....	31
Social Workers.....	117
Teachers.....	1,042
Miscellaneous.....	70
TOTAL.....	1,456

TABLE B. P. 2
AGES
CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR GROUPS
Business and Professional

AGES	NUMBER
Not Given.....	80
"Over 21".....	25
15-19.....	12
20-24.....	300
25-29.....	281
30-34.....	223
35-39.....	209
40-44.....	143
45-49.....	82
50-54.....	71
55-59.....	18
60-64.....	11
65-69.....	1
TOTAL.....	1,456

TABLE B. P. 3
EARNINGS
SALARIES RECEIVED YEARLY
Business and Professional Women

SALARY PER YEAR	NUMBER
Not Given.....	20
\$600-899	10
900-	94
1,200-	113
1,500-	274
1,800-	183
2,100-	116
2,400-	111
2,700-	249
3,000-	150
3,300-	30
3,600-	54
3,900-	7
4,200-	5
4,500-	21
4,800-	7
5,100-	1
5,400- .....	...
5,700- .....	...
6,000-	5
6,300- .....	...
6,900-	1
8,100-	2
8,400-	1
10,000-	1
15,000-	1
TOTAL.....	1,456
Lowest.....	\$600
Highest.....	15,000
Mode.....	1,500 to 1,799
Average.....	\$2,350.69

TABLE B. P. 4
DEPENDENTS OF WOMEN LIVING WITH FAMILIES
DISTRIBUTION OF DEPENDENTS BY OCCUPATION OF WOMEN SUPPORTING
THEM
Business and Professional

OCCUPATION	TYPE OF DEPENDENT						
	Parents	Own Children	Other Relatives	Total Dependents	Per Cent	No. Dependents	Total Cases
Librarians	14	1	7	22	28.9	54	76
Teachers	244	2	58	304	49.4	312	616
Social Workers	7	5	3	15	42.8	20	35
Lawyers .....	...	1	1	2	40	3	5
Physicians .....	...	2	2	4	40	6	10
Nurses	1	...	2	3	37.5	5	8
Banking .....	...	...	1	1	50	1	2
Miscellaneous	6	4	1	11	44	14	25
TOTAL.....	272	15	75	362	46.5	415	777

Total number having dependents—362

Percentage having dependents—46.5

TABLE B. P. 5
PREFERRED HOUSING

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES TO QUESTION TWELVE: "IF YOU WERE
FREE TO CHOOSE, WHAT TYPE OF HOUSING WOULD YOU PREFER?"

Business and Professional

PREFERRED HOUSING	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Not Given	347	...
House	49	4%
Apartment	437	39%
"Non-Housekeeping" Apartment	13	1%
"Home" or "With Family"	473	43%
Hotel or Apt. Hotel	63	6%
Boarding House	20	2%
Furnished Room	7	1%
Organized Home	36	3%
Club	11	1%
TOTAL.....	1,456	
1,109=100%		

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TABLE COL. 1
OCCUPATIONS (DETAILED LIST)

OCCUPATIONS	NUMBER
Not given.....	20
Attendants, maids.....	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	5
Cafeteria worker.....	1
Chambermaids.....	18
Clerical workers.....	22
Cleaners.....	3
Cooks.....	25
Day workers.....	36
Dish washers.....	1
Domestics.....	238
Dressmakers, drapers, etc.....	22
Elevator girl.....	1
Factory hands.....	90
Hair workers.....	3
Housekeepers.....	1
Ladies' maids.....	2
Laundresses.....	17
Nurses, druggists, etc.....	16
Nurse maids.....	15
Piano player.....	1
Secretaries.....	3
Sewing women, plain, fancy.....	61
Social worker.....	1
Stock and floor girls.....	3
Stenographers.....	14
Students.....	2
Switchboard operators.....	5
Teachers.....	13
Typists.....	3
Usher.....	1
Waitresses.....	24
Y. W. C. A. workers.....	9
Total.....	678

TABLE COL. 2
OCCUPATIONS
CLASSIFIED LIST
Colored Women

OCCUPATIONS	NUMBER
Business and Professional.....	40
Office Workers.....	52
Saleswomen.....	...
Manual Occupations.....	173
Domestic and Personal Service.....	386
Miscellaneous.....	27
TOTAL.....	678

TABLE COL. 3
RENTS
RENTS PAID BY WOMEN IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
Colored Women

RENTS PER WEEK	BUSI- NESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORK- ERS	SALES- WOMEN	MAN- UAL OC- CUPA- TIONS	Do- MESTIC AND PER SONAL SERVICE	MIS- CELLA- NEOUS	TOTAL
Not Given.	3	12	...	20	31	4	70
Nothing...	1	...	...	4	4	...	9
\$1.00-1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00-	...	2	...	8	28	...	38
3.00-	8	7	...	14	63	10	102
4.00-	12	13	...	29	58	4	116
5.00-	1	7	...	31	76	2	117
6.00-	4	3	...	19	51	1	78
7.00-	2	1	...	15	28	4	50
8.00-	5	2	...	18	23	1	49
9.00-	...	1	...	5	12	1	19
10.00-	3	...	...	7	5	...	15
11.00-	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
12.00-	...	2	...	1	2	...	5
13.00-	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14.00-	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
15.00-	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
16.00-	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
17.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.00-	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL...	40	52	...	173	386	27	678
Lowest....	Nothing	\$2.00	...	Nothing	Nothing	\$3.00	Noth'g
Highest....	\$16.00	2.00	...	\$14.00	\$18.00	9.00	\$18.00
Mode.....	4.00	4.00	...	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00
Average...	5.43	5.20	...	5.30	5.06	4.60	5.19

TABLE COL. 4
EARNINGS
SALARIES EARNED WEEKLY BY WOMEN IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
Colored Women

WEEKLY EARNINGS	BUSINESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORKERS	MANUAL OCCUPA- TIONS	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
Not given.....	7	6	11	74	8	106
Nothing.....	...	2	2	...	1	5
\$4.00-5.99.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.00-.....	...	...	2	4	3	9
8.00-.....	...	...	6	7	2	15
10.00-.....	...	1	2	25	2	30
12.00-.....	2	3	16	65	2	88
14.00-.....	1	10	41	106	6	164
16.00-.....	4	7	15	29	1	56
18.00-.....	4	7	13	25	1	50
20.00-.....	3	10	32	30	1	76
22.00-.....	1	...	9	2	...	12
24.00-.....	4	1	13	15	...	33
26.00-.....	3	1	1	1	...	6
28.00-.....	...	1	2	1	...	4
30.00-.....	1	2	6	1	...	10
32.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.00-.....	6	...	2	...	...	8
36.00-.....	3	...	...	...	...	3
38.00-.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
42.00-.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
46.00-.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL.....	40	52	173	386	27	678
Lowest.....	\$12.00	Nothing	Nothing	\$6.00	Nothing	Nothing
Highest.....	42.00	\$46.00	\$34.00	38.00	\$20.00	\$46.00
Mode.....	35.00	...	15.00	15.00	15.00	...
Average.....	25.67	18.52	18.27	15.85	12.32	17.20

TABLE COL. 5 (a)
RELATION OF RENTS TO EARNINGS
NON-DOMESTICS
Colored Women

RENTS PER WEEK	WEEKLY EARNINGS																						Total	
	\$4.00-5.99	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$26.00	\$28.00	\$30.00	\$32.00	\$34.00	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$42.00	\$46.00	Not given	Nothing		
Not given.....	...	1	...	...	3	11	6	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Nothing.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
\$1.00-1.99.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00-.....	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.00-.....	2	10	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00-.....	5	12	6	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.00-.....	2	4	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.00-.....	5	9	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.00-.....	1	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.00-.....	1	3	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.00-.....	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.00-.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.00-.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.00-.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.00-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.00-.....	
15.00-.....	
16.00-.....	
17.00-.....	
TOTAL.....	...	5	8	5	23	58	27	25	46	10	18	5	3	9	9	8	3	3	1	1	1	32	5	292

TABLE COL. 5 (b)
RELATION OF RENTS TO EARNINGS
DOMESTICS
Colored Women

RENTS PER WEEK	WEEKLY EARNINGS													Not given	Total
	\$6.00-7.99	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$26.00	\$28.00	\$30.00	\$38.00	
Not Given.....	3	4	6	8	3	1	13	1	2	...	...	1	...	9	51
Nothing.....	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
\$2.00-2.99.....	...	1	8	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30
3.00-.....	2	1	6	16	18	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	60
4.00-.....	...	...	2	12	17	7	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	53
5.00-.....	1	1	2	12	20	3	5	5	...	6	...	...	...	11	66
6.00-.....	1	1	4	4	15	3	4	4	...	4	...	...	1	15	56
7.00-.....	...	1	2	...	7	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
8.00-.....	...	...	3	5	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22
9.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	8
10.00-.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
11.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12.00-.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13.00-.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17.00-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL.....	4	7	25	65	106	29	25	30	2	15	1	1	1	1	386

TABLE COL. 6
AGES IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
(AGES IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS)
Colored Women

AGES	BUSI- NESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORK- ERS	SALES- WOMEN	MAN- UAL OC- CUPA- TIONS	Do- MESTIC AND PER- SONAL SERVICE	MIS- CELLA- NEOUS	TOTAL
Not Given.	5	5	...	8	28	3	49
15-19...	1	11	...	34	31	5	82
20- ...	12	20	...	59	109	12	212
25- ...	12	11	...	35	83	2	143
30- ...	6	2	...	13	42	2	65
35- ...	3	3	...	10	35	2	53
40- ...	...	...	...	8	27	...	35
45- ...	1	...	...	4	19	...	24
50- ...	...	...	...	2	10	...	12
55- ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
60- ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
65- ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70- ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	40	52	...	173	386	27	678

TABLE COL. 7
RELATION OF AGE TO RENT PAID
Colored Women

AGE	RENTS PER WEEK																	Total			
	Not given	Nothing	\$1.00-1.99	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00		\$16.00	\$17.00	\$18.00
Not given.....	6	1	...	1	8	4	5	9	2	6	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	49
15-19.....	20	5	...	11	12	16	9	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
20-.....	24	1	...	10	42	33	37	23	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
25-.....	10	1	...	4	20	35	26	10	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
30-.....	3	...	...	3	8	10	13	13	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
35-.....	3	1	...	4	4	9	12	6	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
40-.....	3	...	...	2	3	4	7	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
45-.....	1	...	...	2	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
50-.....	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
55-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
60-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
65-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	70	9	...	38	102	116	117	78	50	49	19	15	3	5	1	2	1	2	...	1	678

TABLE COL. 9
PRESENT HOUSING

PRESENT HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
Colored Women

PRESENT HOUSING	BUSI- NESS AND PROFES- SIONAL	OFFICE WORK- ERS	MAN- UAL OC- CUPA- TIONS	Do- MESTIC AND PER- SONAL SERVICE	MIS- CELLA- NEOUS	TOTAL
Housekeeping Apartment (alone or with friends)	4	2	18	35	2	61
Living with parents, hus- band, or any relative. .	15	29	77	145	13	279
Boarding House.....	...	1	...	7	1	9
Furnished Room.....	12	16	48	129	8	213
Organized Home.....	8	2	9	31	3	53
Not Given.....	1	2	21	39	...	63
TOTAL.....	40	52	173	386	27	678

TABLE COL. 10 (a)
PRESENT HOUSING
RENTS PAID IN PRESENT HOUSING
Non-Domestics
Colored Women

RENT PAID PER WEEK	PRESENT HOUSING						Total
	Apart. houses, (alone or friends)	With parents, husband, rela- tives, etc.	Boarding house	Fur- nished room	Organ- ized home	Not an- swered	
\$1.00-1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00-	1	6	...	3	...	...	10
3.00-	3	10	...	10	15	1	39
4.00-	4	20	1	20	5	8	58
5.00-	4	2	...	18	...	8	41
6.00-	5	10	1	11	...	...	27
7.00-	2	16	...	2	1	1	22
8.00-	2	10	...	10	...	4	26
9.00-	1	6	...	...	...	...	7
10.00-	2	7	...	...	1	...	10
11.00-	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
12.00-	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
13.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.00-	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
15.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.00-	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
17.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Given	1	28	...	8	...	2	39
Nothing	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL.....	26	134	2	84	22	24	292

TABLE COL. 10 (b)
PRESENT HOUSING
RENTS PAID IN PRESENT HOUSING
Domestics and Personal Service
Colored Women

RENTS PAID PER WEEK	PRESENT HOUSING						Total
	Apart. houses, (alone or friends)	With parents, rela- tives, etc.	Boarding house	Fur- nished room	Organ- ized home	Not an- swered	
\$1.00-1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00-	1	19	...	6	3	1	30
3.00-	5	20	...	12	22	3	62
4.00-	2	22	1	22	1	2	50
5.00-	5	33	...	34	1	6	79
6.00-	7	14	...	28	1	10	60
7.00-	6	9	1	12	1	...	29
8.00-	3	7	1	5	...	4	20
9.00-	2	5	...	4	...	1	12
10.00-	...	1	...	2	...	1	4
11.00-	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12.00-	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
13.00-	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14.00-	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15.00-	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
16.00-	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
17.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.00-	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
19.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Given	3	11	...	4	1	6	25
Nothing	...	2	...	...	...	3	5
TOTAL	35	145	7	129	31	39	386

TABLE COL. 11 (a)

PRESENT HOUSING

WEEKLY EARNINGS BY COLORED WOMEN LIVING UNDER PRESENT
HOUSING CONDITIONS*Non-Domestics**Colored Women*

WEEKLY EARNINGS	PRESENT HOUSING						
	House- keeping apart- ment (alone or friends)	Living with parents, husband, etc.	Boarding house	Fur- nished room	Organ- ized home	Not given	Total
Not Given	4	10	...	8	9	1	32
Nothing	...	3	...	1	1	...	5
\$4.00-5.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.00-	1	3	...	1	...	...	5
8.00-	...	...	1	2	2	3	8
10.00-	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
12.00-	2	15	...	4	...	2	23
14.00-	5	37	...	14	1	1	58
16.00-	...	15	...	4	1	7	27
18.00-	3	10	...	8	2	2	25
20.00-	3	16	...	20	1	6	46
22.00-	1	3	1	5	...	...	10
24.00-	3	6	...	6	2	1	18
26.00-	...	3	...	2	...	...	5
28.00-	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
30.00-	2	3	...	4	...	...	9
32.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.00-	1	2	...	3	1	1	8
36.00-	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
38.00-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.00-	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
46.00-	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL....	26	134	2	84	22	24	292

TABLE COL. 11 (b)
PRESENT HOUSING
WEEKLY EARNINGS BY COLORED WOMEN LIVING UNDER PRESENT
HOUSING CONDITIONS
Domestic and Personal Service
Colored Women

WEEKLY EARNINGS	PRESENT HOUSING						Total
	Apart. houses, (alone or friends)	With parents, rela- tives, etc.	Boarding house	Fur- nished room	Organ- ized home	Not an- swered	
\$6.00-7.99-	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
8.00-	4	1	...	1	1	...	7
10.00-	5	7	...	3	6	4	25
12.00-	3	26	2	23	6	5	65
14.00-	7	33	1	49	6	10	106
16.00-	...	15	1	9	2	2	29
18.00-	3	7	2	10	2	1	25
20.00-	1	10	1	11	1	6	30
22.00-	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
24.00-	1	6	...	4	...	4	15
26.00-	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28.00-	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
30.00-	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
38.00-	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Not Given	9	36	...	16	7	6	74
TOTAL....	35	145	7	129	31	39	386

TABLE COL. 12 (a)

PRESENT HOUSING

AGES OF COLORED WOMEN LIVING UNDER PRESENT HOUSING
CONDITIONS*Non-Domestic*
Colored Women

AGES	PRESENT HOUSING						Total
	Apart. houses, (alone or friends)	With parents, husband, etc.	Boarding house	Fur- nished room	Organ- ized home	Not an- swered	
Not Given.	3	14	...	4	...	...	21
15-19	3	30	1	10	3	3	51
20-	1	44	...	32	14	12	103
25-	6	28	...	22	1	3	60
30-	3	9	1	5	3	2	23
35-	4	6	...	5	1	2	18
40-	1	2	...	4	...	2	8
45-	3	1	...	1	...	...	5
50-	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
55-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70-	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL....	26	134	2	84	22	24	292

TABLE COL. 12 (b)
PRESENT HOUSING
AGES OF COLORED WOMEN LIVING UNDER PRESENT HOUSING
CONDITIONS
Domestic and Personal Service
Colored Women

AGES	PRESENT HOUSING						Total
	Apart. houses, (alone or friends)	With parents, rela- tives, etc.	Boarding house	Fur- nished room	Organ- ized home	Not an- swered	
15-19	1	20	...	5	3	2	31
20-	6	44	3	37	12	7	109
25-	11	25	2	36	6	3	83
30-	5	15	...	14	2	6	42
35-	1	17	...	10	3	4	35
40-	5	9	1	8	...	4	27
45-	3	4	...	7	2	3	19
50-	2	4	...	2	...	2	10
55-	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
60-	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Not Given	1	7	1	9	3	7	28
TOTAL. . . .	35	145	7	129	31	39	386

TABLE COL. 13

PREFERENCE FOR HOUSING

AGES OF WOMEN EXPRESSING PREFERENCE FOR TYPES OF HOUSING
ACCOMMODATIONS
Colored Women

AGES	PREFERENCE FOR HOUSING					
	House-keeping Apart.	Furnished Rooms	Boarding Houses	Organized Homes	Not Given	Total
Not Given.....	28	2	1	5	13	49
15-19.....	34	3	10	12	23	82
20-.....	105	5	9	45	48	212
25-.....	84	1	5	13	40	143
30-.....	38	3	3	5	16	65
35-.....	33	2	1	3	14	53
40-.....	21	1	1	5	7	35
45-.....	17	1	1	1	4	24
50-.....	10	...	...	...	2	12
55-.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
60-.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
65-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
70-.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL....	371	18	31	89	169	678

TABLE COL. 14

DEPENDENTS

Colored Women

DEPENDENTS	NUMBER
Not Given.....	74
No Dependents.....	264
Parents.....	7
Father.....	15
Mother.....	145
Mother and Sister.....	6
Mother and Brother.....	1
Children.....	95
Sister.....	33
Sister and Brother.....	2
Grandmother.....	5
Grandchildren.....	1
Aunt.....	7
Husband.....	3
Family.....	6
Others.....	13
TOTAL.....	678

TABLE COL. 15

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Colored Women

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER
Not Given.....	63
Manhattan.....	582
Bronx.....	6
Brooklyn.....	6
Long Island.....	2
New Jersey.....	3
Westchester.....	4
Elsewhere.....	12
TOTAL.....	678

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- Table T. 2 (b) Business and professional women.
Salaries by rents.
- Table T. 3 (a) Workers in offices, stores and factories.
Wages by present housing.
- Table T. 3 (b) Business and professional women.
Salaries by present housing.
- Table T. 4 (a) Workers in offices, stores and factories.
Wages by ages.
- Table T. 4 (b) Business and professional women.
Salaries by ages.
- Table T. 5 (a) Workers in offices, stores and factories.
Ages by present housing.
- Table T. 5 (b) Business and professional women.
Ages by present housing.
- Table T. 6 (a) Workers in offices, stores and factories.
Ages by preferred housing.
- Table T. 6 (b) Business and professional women.
Ages by preferred housing.

TABLE T. 1 (a)
WORKERS IN OFFICES, STORES AND FACTORIES
RENTS BY PRESENT HOUSING

RENTS	NOT GIVEN	LIVING WITH PARENTS	BOARD- ING HOUSE	FUR- NISHED ROOM	ORGAN- IZED HOME	HOUSE- KEEPING APT.	TOTAL
Not Given	72	3,215	9	30	4	413	3,743
All Board	...	339	1	3	...	13	356
Nothing	...	156	2	2	...	3	163
\$2.00- 2.99	...	6	1	2	...	4	13
3.00- 3.99	2	19	5	16	3	41	86
4.00- 4.99	1	32	1	23	3	36	96
5.00- 5.99	...	108	16	47	3	87	261
6.00- 6.99	2	87	11	60	4	62	226
7.00- 7.99	6	121	17	71	11	79	305
8.00- 8.99	4	170	25	55	16	111	381
9.00- 9.99	3	69	11	25	2	39	149
10.00-10.99	6	390	26	75	14	158	669
11.00-11.99	3	29	4	12	3	33	84
12.00-12.99	2	146	27	42	4	50	271
13.00-13.99	...	27	7	14	5	11	64
14.00-14.99	2	33	9	16	2	16	78
15.00-15.99	2	153	10	18	2	37	222
16.00-16.99	...	10	5	12	1	9	37
17.00-17.99	...	5	1	3	1	3	13
18.00-18.99	...	24	4	8	...	6	42
19.00-19.99	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
20.00-20.99	...	21	6	3	...	6	36
21.00-21.99	...	2	...	...	...	2	4
22.00-22.99	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
23.00-23.99	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24.00-24.99	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25.00-25.99	1	6	1	3	...	2	13
26.00-26.99	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
29.00-29.99	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
30.00-30.99	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
33.00-33.99	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
38.00-38.99	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL....	106	5,172	202	544	78	1,224	7,326
Lowest	\$3.00	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing	\$3.00	Nothing	Nothing
Highest	25.00	30.00	29.00	38.00	17.00	26.00	38.00
Mode	...	10.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Average	9.50	9.00	10.23	9.01	8.92	8.67	9.00

TABLE T. 1 (b)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
RENTS BY PRESENT HOUSING

RENT PER WEEK	LIVING						
	Maintain a Home with Friends or Alone	Hotel	With Family	Boarding House	Furnished Room	Organized Home	Not Given
Not Given.....	23	6	284	1	...	1	22
Nothing.....	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
1.00-1.99.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
2.00.....	6	...	1	...	...	...	7
3.00.....	6	...	5	...	1	...	12
4.00.....	9	...	3	...	4	2	1
5.00.....	17	...	11	...	7	1	...
6.00.....	21	...	16	1	15	...	1
7.00.....	15	1	14	...	12	3	2
8.00.....	16	...	13	...	22	1	3
9.00.....	18	...	18	1	12	2	...
10.00.....	29	...	40	6	11	8	...
11.00.....	24	1	41	2	5	1	2
12.00.....	22	...	21	10	12	6	1
13.00.....	24	...	38	6	1	2	...
14.00.....	23	1	20	...	1	1	1
15.00.....	9	...	32	12	6	5	1
16.00.....	8	...	15	7	3	1	...
17.00.....	28	2	23	7	...	1	1
18.00.....	4	...	18	14	...	...	...
19.00.....	17	1	19	...	1	...	...
20.00.....	8	2	23	8	1	1	4
21.00.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
22.00.....	...	...	3	3	...	1	...
23.00.....	16	...	15	1	...	...	...
24.00.....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
25.00.....	2	2	19	4	...	1	...
26.00.....	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
27.00.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
28.00.....	4	1	12	2	...	...	...
29.00.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
30.00.....	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
31.00.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.00.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.00.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
34.00.....	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
36.00.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
38.00.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
40.00.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
42.00.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.00.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
45.00.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
46.00.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
47.00.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.00.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
50.00.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
51.00.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
63.00.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	374	19	777	93	114	38	41

TABLE T. 2 (a)
WORKERS IN OFFICES, STORES AND FACTORIES
SALARIES BY RENTS

SALARIES OR WAGES PER WEEK	RENTS PER WEEK																				Total													
	All Board	Nothing	Not Given	2.00-2.99	3.00-3.99	4.00-4.99	5.00-5.99	6.00-6.99	7.00-7.99	8.00-8.99	9.00-9.99	10.00-10.99	11.00-11.99	12.00-12.99	13.00-13.99	14.00-14.99	15.00-15.99	16.00-16.99	17.00-17.99	18.00-18.99		19.00-19.99	20.00-20.99	21.00-21.99	22.00-22.99	23.00-23.99	24.00-24.99	25.00-25.99	26.00-26.99	29.00-29.99	30.00-30.99	33.00-33.99	38.00-38.99	
\$4.00-5.99.....	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6.00-7.99.....	6	4	16	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
8.00-9.99.....	4	7	82	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
10.00-11.99.....	12	27	4	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	1	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
12.00-13.99.....	42	27	371	...	...	12	...	...	20	...	3	19	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
14.00-15.99.....	68	26	483	...	...	11	...	...	35	...	8	64	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910
16.00-17.99.....	50	21	513	...	...	4	...	...	26	...	42	96	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962
18.00-19.99.....	46	29	517	...	...	11	...	...	31	...	38	85	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979
20.00-21.99.....	22	19	457	...	...	8	...	...	33	...	26	90	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
22.00-23.99.....	26	5	316	...	...	3	...	...	18	...	11	69	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608
24.00-25.99.....	18	7	230	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	19	64	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
26.00-27.99.....	5	1	115	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
28.00-29.99.....	6	1	98	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
30.00-31.99.....	1	2	98	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514
32.00-33.99.....	1	1	28	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
34.00-35.99.....	...	1	19	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
36.00-37.99.....	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
38.00-39.99.....	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
40.00-41.99.....	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
42.00-43.99.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
44.00-45.99.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
46.00-47.99.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
48.00-49.99.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
50.00-51.99.....	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
60.00-61.99.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
64.00-65.99.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
74.00-75.99.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Not Given.....	46	16	397	3	27	29	53	41	46	49	23	99	15	37	7	15	32	6	5	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968
TOTAL.....	356	163	3,743	13	86	96	261	226	305	381	149	669	84	271	64	78	222	37	13	42	2	36	4	2	1	1	1	13	3	1	2	1	1	7,326

TABLE T. 2 (b)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
SALARIES BY RENTS

SALARIES	RENTS PER WEEK								
	Nothing	\$1.00-4.99	\$5.00-9.99	\$10.00-14.99	\$15.00-19.99	\$20.00-24.99	\$25.00-29.99	\$30.00 and Higher	Not Given
\$600-899.....	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
900-.....	5	5	21	21	5	6	4	...	27
1,200-.....	6	4	37	32	8	3	...	...	23
1,500-.....	17	7	45	57	44	3	3	4	94
1,800-.....	5	8	36	46	25	11	4	2	46
2,100-.....	3	3	19	29	11	9	4	...	38
2,400-.....	2	3	16	31	18	7	10	4	20
2,700-.....	1	6	30	68	51	28	8	9	47
3,000-.....	1	5	15	46	32	14	10	5	22
3,300-.....	...	...	6	8	9	2	3	1	1
3,600-.....	...	...	6	11	24	5	4	1	3
3,900-.....	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...
4,200-.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
4,500-.....	...	...	5	4	2	3	4	2	1
4,800-.....	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	1
5,100-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,400-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,700-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000-.....	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
6,300-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,900-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8,100-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
8,400-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10,000-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15,000-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Given.....	2	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	8
TOTAL.....	46	43	243	360	235	96	58	38	337
Average.....					Rent \$13.71			Salary \$2352.23	

TABLE T. 3 (a)
WORKERS IN OFFICES, STORES AND FACTORIES
SALARIES BY PRESENT HOUSING

SALARIES OR WAGES	LIVING WITH PARENTS	BOARD- ING HOUSE	FUR- NISHED ROOM	ORGAN- IZED HOME	HOUSE- KEEPING APT.	NOT GIVEN	TOTAL
4.00- 5.99	2	...	...	...	4	...	6
6.00- 7.99	14	...	4	...	13	1	32
8.00- 9.99	10	1	2	1	1	...	15
10.00-11.99	94	2	11	1	21	2	131
12.00-13.99	485	7	17	5	63	6	583
14.00-15.99	674	37	54	9	126	10	910
16.00-17.99	689	29	83	6	133	22	962
18.00-19.99	739	23	62	19	132	4	979
20.00-21.99	617	19	80	11	143	5	875
22.00-23.99	436	17	42	...	103	10	608
24.00-25.99	341	16	43	13	80	7	500
26.00-27.99	154	7	14	1	35	3	214
28.00-29.99	77	6	9	1	27	4	124
30.00-31.99	134	8	11	5	52	2	212
32.00-33.99	33	...	4	1	12	1	51
34.00-35.99	30	3	11	...	14	...	58
36.00-37.99	12	...	1	...	4	...	17
38.00-39.99	4	...	...	...	6	2	12
40.00-41.99	14	2	5	...	9	2	32
42.00-43.99	2	...	...	...	7	...	9
44.00-45.99	5	...	3	...	2	...	10
46.00-47.99	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
48.00-49.99	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
50.00-51.99	3	1	...	...	5	...	9
60.00-61.99	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
64.00-65.99	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
74.00-75.99	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Not Given	601	22	86	5	229	25	968
TOTAL....	5,172	202	544	78	1,224	106	7,326
Lowest	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$4.00	...	\$4.00
Highest	60.00	64.00	74.00	32.00	74.00	...	74.00
Mode	16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	...	18.00
Average.....	18.53	19.96	19.78	19.32	17.97	...	31.88

TABLE T. 3 (b)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
SALARIES BY PRESENT HOUSING

SALARY PER YEAR	LIVING							Total
	Maintain a Home with Friends or Alone	Hotel	With Family	Boarding House	Furnished Room	Organized Home	Unanswered	
600-899.....	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	10
900-1,199.....	18	...	62	5	8	1	...	94
1,200-.....	16	...	47	8	29	11	2	113
1,500-.....	35	...	203	7	15	11	3	274
1,800-.....	32	...	115	10	18	6	2	183
2,100-.....	17	...	73	11	8	3	4	116
2,400-.....	28	2	58	9	10	1	3	111
2,700-.....	82	5	109	23	10	...	19	248
3,000-.....	68	3	53	11	10	2	3	150
3,300-.....	13	1	13	1	...	...	2	30
3,600-.....	26	4	11	5	5	3	...	54
3,900-.....	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
4,200-.....	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
4,500-.....	17	1	2	...	...	...	1	21
4,800-.....	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	7
5,100-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5,400-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,700-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000-.....	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	5
6,300-.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,900-.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8,000-.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
8,400-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10,000-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15,000-.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Salary Not Given....	6	...	10	1	1	...	2	20
TOTAL.....	374	19	777	93	114	38	41	1,456

TABLE T. 4 (a)

WORKERS IN OFFICES, STORES OR FACTORIES

SALARIES BY AGES

SALARIES OR WAGES	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79 AND OVER	Not Given	Total
4.00-5.99	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6.00-7.99	...	5	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
8.00-9.99	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
10.00-11.99	...	74	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
12.00-13.99	...	382	87	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
14.00-15.99	...	455	203	85	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
16.00-17.99	...	393	236	109	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
18.00-19.99	...	325	335	112	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910
20.00-21.99	...	143	335	133	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
22.00-23.99	...	64	260	100	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979
24.00-25.99	...	44	180	102	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
26.00-27.99	...	9	81	52	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
28.00-29.99	...	7	44	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
30.00-31.99	...	16	74	60	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
32.00-33.99	...	2	18	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
34.00-35.99	...	2	13	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
36.00-37.99	5	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
38.00-39.99	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
40.00-41.99	6	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
42.00-43.99	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
44.00-45.99	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
46.00-47.99	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
48.00-49.99	9
50.00-51.99	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
60.00-61.99	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
64.00-65.99	3
74.00-75.99	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not Given	...	196	266	135	92	52	36	23	9	5	1	...	...	...	151	968
TOTAL.....	12	2,123	2,168	1,010	593	384	258	156	78	25	17	2	3	2	495	7,326
Lowest	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$22.00	\$18.00	...	...
Highest	74.00	42.00	44.00	60.00	60.00	74.00	50.00	36.00	50.00	26.00	24.00	18.00	22.00	18.00	...	...
Mode	14.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	...	16.00	...	18.00	22.00	18.00	...	...
Average	15.75	19.86	21.32	21.07	19.95	20.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.97

TABLE T. 4 (b)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
SALARIES BY AGES

SALARY PER YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	AGE NOT GIVEN	TOTAL
600-899.....	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
900-1,199.....	6	34	24	10	8	4	1	4	1	1	...	1	94
1,200-.....	1	38	31	14	16	3	1	...	1	...	...	8	113
1,500-.....	2	153	43	21	20	13	1	5	...	...	...	16	274
1,800-.....	...	52	66	24	9	10	6	4	1	1	...	10	184
2,100-.....	...	11	53	17	14	8	2	4	...	...	...	7	116
2,400-.....	...	3	39	27	15	14	3	5	...	...	...	5	111
2,700-.....	...	3	13	63	60	42	22	10	3	1	...	33	248
3,000-.....	...	2	5	31	44	19	12	18	3	1	1	14	150
3,300-.....	2	4	7	7	4	1	...	2	...	3	30
3,600-.....	6	8	14	13	9	3	...	...	1	54
3,900-.....	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,200-.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
4,500-.....	1	...	2	1	4	6	3	3	...	1	21
4,800-.....	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	7
5,100-.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
5,400-.....
5,700-.....
6,000-.....	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5
6,300-.....
7,000-.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
8,000-.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9,000-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10,000-.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15,000-.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Unanswered.....	...	1	...	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	6	20
TOTAL.....	12	300	281	223	209	143	82	71	18	11	1	105	1456

TABLE T. 5 (a)
WORKERS IN STORES, OFFICES AND FACTORIES
AGES BY PRESENT HOUSING

AGES	NOT GIVEN	LIVING WITH PARENTS	BOARDING HOUSE	FURNISHED ROOM	ORGANIZED HOME	HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT	TOTAL
10-14.....	...	12	...	...	..	...	12
15-19.....	12	1,954	32	38	10	77	2,123
20-24.....	22	1,718	51	110	27	240	2,168
25-29.....	12	649	39	116	18	176	1,010
30-34.....	17	292	20	69	5	190	593
35-39.....	10	151	12	66	4	141	384
40-44.....	5	76	9	43	2	123	258
45-49.....	2	37	5	26	6	80	156
50-54.....	...	14	3	17	2	42	78
55-59.....	...	3	1	4	...	17	25
60-64.....	...	...	1	6	1	9	17
65-69.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
70-74.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
75 and over.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Not Given.....	26	263	27	48	3	128	495
TOTAL.....	106	5,172	202	544	78	1,224	7,326
Under 30.....	46-57%	4,333-88%	122-70%	204-53%	55-73%	493-45%	5,313-78%
Thirty and over.....	34-42%	576-12%	53-30%	232-47%	20-27%	603-55%	1,518-22%

TABLE T. 5 (b)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
AGES BY PRESENT HOUSING

AGES	LIVING							Total
	Maintain a Home with Friends or Alone	Hotel	With Family	Boarding House	Furnished Room	Organized Home	Unanswered	
15-19.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
20-24.....	15	...	252	12	14	3	4	300
25-29.....	48	...	176	17	25	10	5	281
30-34.....	56	2	106	19	26	9	5	223
35-39.....	75	1	87	14	21	4	7	209
40-44.....	60	5	44	10	14	4	6	143
45-49.....	44	4	20	5	5	1	3	82
50-54.....	35	5	18	5	4	2	2	71
55-59.....	9	1	4	1	1	2	...	18
60-64.....	8	...	2	...	...	...	1	11
65-69.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Not Given.....	20	1	42	7	3	3	4	80
Over 21.....	4	...	13	3	1	...	4	25
TOTAL.....	374	19	777	93	114	38	41	1,456

TABLE T. 6 (a)
WORKERS IN OFFICES, STORES AND FACTORIES
AGES BY PREFERRED HOUSING

AGE	NOT GIVEN	BOARDING HOUSE	FURNISHED ROOM	ORGANIZED HOME	HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT	TOTAL
10-14.....	...	...	...	6	6	12
15-19.....	462	134	10	536	981	2,123
20-24.....	457	119	20	405	1,167	2,168
25-29.....	193	54	9	157	597	1,010
30-34.....	96	38	5	77	377	593
35-39.....	62	32	6	47	237	384
40-44.....	38	12	4	35	169	258
45-49.....	15	8	2	20	111	156
50-54.....	7	3	1	8	59	78
55-59.....	...	2	1	3	19	25
60-64.....	5	1	3	1	7	17
65-69.....	...	...	1	1	...	2
70-74.....	...	1	...	...	2	3
75 and over.....	1	1	...	...	...	2
Not Given.....	133	31	5	58	268	495
TOTAL.....	1,469	436	67	1,354	4,000	7,326
Under 30.....	1,112—83%	307—76%	39—63%	1,104—85%	2,751—74%	5,313—78%
Thirty and over.....	224—17%	98—24%	23—37%	192—15%	981—26%	1,518—22%

TABLE T. 6 (b)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
AGES BY PREFERRED HOUSING

AGE	HOME	APARTMENT	NON-HOUSEKEEP- ING APARTMENT	HOME OR WITH FAMILY	HOTEL OR APART- MENT HOTEL	BOARDING HOUSE	ORGANIZED HOME	FURNISHED ROOM	CLUB	UNANSWERED	TOTAL
15-20	...	2	6	20	2	...	3	...	...	17	50
21-25	5	55	...	158	12	8	7	2	3	117	367
26-30	6	81	...	99	14	7	12	2	7	77	305
31-35	8	72	3	66	17	3	9	...	1	37	216
36-40	7	64	6	73	6	3	1	1	2	33	196
41-45	2	42	1	19	4	...	...	...	1	11	80
46-50	9	29	3	38	5	2	3	2	2	11	104
51-55	2	6	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	16
56-60	1	7	...	9	4	...	...	...	1	1	23
61-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
66-70	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL..	40	358	19	488	64	24	36	7	17	307	1,360
30 and under	11	138	6	277	28	15	22	4	10	211	722
Per cent	27.5	38.5	31.5	56.7	43.7	62.5	61.1	57.1	58.8	68.7	53.08
Over 30	29	220	13	211	36	9	14	3	7	96	638
Per cent	72.5	61.4	68.4	43.2	56.2	37.5	38.8	42.8	41.1	31.2	46.9

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